The Weekly Post.

Two Dollars a Year. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1868. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1.5

LOVE'S QUEEN.

He loves not well whose love is bold;
I would not have thee come too nigh;
The sun's gold would not seem pure gold
Unless the sun were in the sky.
To take him thence, and chain him near,
Would make his beauty disappear.

He keeps his state; do thou keep thine—
And shine upon me from afar;
So shall I bask in light divine
That falls from love's own guiding star.
So shall thy eminence be nigh,
And so my passion shall not die.

But all my life shall reach its hands
Of lofty longing toward thy face,
And be as one who speechless stands
In rapture at some perfect grace.
My love, my hope, my all shall be
To look to Heaven, to look to thee.

Thine eyes shall be the heavenly lights,
Thy voice shall be the summer breeze,
What time it sways on moonlight nights,
The murmuring tops of leafy trees.
And I would touch thy beauteous form,
In June's red roses, rich and warm.

But thou thyself shall come not down
From that pure region far above;
But keep thy throne and wear thy crown—
Queen of my heart, and queen of love!
A monarch in thy realm complete,
And I a monarch—at thy feet.

—*Atlantic.*

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE.

A Visit to the Places of Desolation a Few Days After the Catastrophe.

[From the Panama Mercantile Chronicle, September 16.]

The shock was felt along the coast from Callao in Peru, to Coquimbo in Chile, and also in the southern part of Chile, on the 13th of August; the time in the northern part was between 5:06 and 5:20 in the evening, whereas in the south it was 9 o'clock; the damaged or destroyed towns are Chala, Pisco, Arica, Tacna, Arequippa, Pisaqua, Mejillones in Peru; Iquiqno and Talcahuana in Chile. In Arica the earthquake was felt at 5 o'clock, 16 minutes, and lasted nearly 6 minutes, during which time, the greater part of the town was destroyed and many inhabitants were buried in the ruins. The more substantial buildings stood the shock. Some of the oldest inhabitants say it was the severest and longest shock they had ever experienced. The poor people had hardly recovered from their fright, when they saw the water in the bay rise higher than usual, which occurrence put them into a new alarm, and everybody who could fled to the adjacent hills to save their lives. The water rose about eight feet (some others six feet) above high water, and then receded about one mile, leaving the whole bay dry. The receding water, however, had such strength as to draw the anchors of the American ships-of-war Wateree, the America, an English bark (Cyren Syres?) and several other vessels. The wave returning carried everything before it and reached about half way into the town, taking with it the wounded and dead, as I have not seen a single person engaged in this occupation. During the nights of the 13th and 14th there must have been a terrible state of affairs in the town. The mob were drinking all night and of course robbing all who fell under their hands. The whole town is completely strewn over with empty bottles. In some places I found the tables prepared for supper with everything untouched, which shows with what extreme haste the people had to leave their houses. Four heavy pieces of ordnance were washed from the fort, which is on an island in the bay, and one was carried about one and a half miles. One large gun carriage is in the middle of the ruins. The most miraculous escape was made by a sea captain after the earthquake. He was at the dock superintending the shipment of some goods aboard his vessel. He had two sailors of his crew with him and a small boat; these two men he sent on board to bring some of the crew on shore to assist in burying the dead and to take care of the wounded; the boat reached the ship and brought off six more men before the water rose; when they were about half way back to shore, they felt a very heavy swell of the sea, and also saw the water recede, when they put to sea, and after being tossed about for some time, they came near the Wateree, and by means of ropes were taken aboard of her and saved; the Captain was still at the wharf when the water commenced to rise; he jumped into a launch, taking with him a family of a friend who was near by, and was carried twice into the town and back again; the second time he landed fortunately into a house, where the wave could not take him back again; in this manner he and the family were saved. The water rose 56 feet above the high water mark. In this way the wave came and returned three times; the second wave was, however, the heaviest. This set the Wateree 150 feet from shore, high and dry, the third one brought the American on shore, the hulks of the English bark and a brig were placed about 100 yards from the beach, dry; the American storeship Fredonia was too fast anchored to have her anchors drawn, and after the sea had calmed again nothing could be seen of her, nor of two other sailing vessels. The number of lives lost in the ships are as follows: Steamer America, 185 men (others say 85); Wateree, 1; Fredonia, 37; English bark, 8; other vessels not known. How many inhabitants were lost here cannot be stated, as many left the place immediately after the catastrophe. Some estimate the loss, including that of the ships to be 800; definitely, nothing can be said about it, and the exact number will never be known, as many of the dead were buried without its being known who they were; and how many were carried into the sea cannot be told. The former town of Arica presents the most terrible aspect. The place which I had seen a few months ago in the most flourishing state, and the suburbs all covered with gardens and trees, is now a total mass of ruin, not one house remaining fit to dwell in. The street is not to be seen, the places where formerly the houses stood, present the same view as the street, every part covered with boards, tiles, bricks, furniture, bedding, and merchandise, &c., everything mixed together. In some places I have found a terrible smell of dead bodies, but it seems to me as if the authorities were not at all inclined to abate the same. At Inquique, the occurrence took place at six minutes past five o'clock. The shock lasted about six minutes and the water rose sixty feet. The greater part of the town is destroyed, including all the business houses. Some houses were carried a distance of three or four blocks into the town and landed in the streets. The number of lives lost is estimated at two hundred. The steamer Santiago, of the P. S. N. Company, was at anchor at Chala at the time of the occurrence. Her cable was broken, and the ship was carried over a rock without damage, and having steam up, she put to sea. As soon as the news reached Caldera the American man of war, Powhatan, which was lying there, was supplied with provisions and water for the relief of the sufferers. She sailed from Caldera on the 19th; at 6 P. M. Ariquipa, at the foot of the Volcano Miste, was nearly destroyed, the number of lives lost is said to be 3,000. In Callao and Lima the damage was very trifling. In Payta we received the news that Quito and six other towns in Ecquador were destroyed by the earthquake; Quito is not entirely destroyed, but the other places are said to be entirely swallowed up; the loss of lives is said to be 30,000.

In Peru, especially in Lima, the people are now collecting to relieve the wants of the sufferers, many of whom have lost all, except what they have on their backs. I am glad to be able to state that the subscription lists show the good will of the people there, amongst all nationalities; some have signed as much as $50,000. Could nothing be done here?

The Double Shooting Affray in North Carolina.

The Wilmington, N. C., *Journal* gives the following account of a shooting affray, both parties to which were killed, and of which a very brief announcement has been made by telegraph heretofore:

The town of Fayetteville was thrown into a state of mingled gloom and excitement on Friday afternoon last by one of the most unfortunate occurrences that that good old town has ever witnessed. A shooting affair took place at the Fayetteville Hotel between Mr. R. W. Steadman and Dr. W. H. Morrow, which resulted in the death of both parties. Politics was the main spring of this action, Mr. Steadman being a warm Democrat, and Dr. Morrow, though formerly a surgeon in the Confederate army, a native North Carolina Radical—one who had taken the test oath, and who held the position of a United States deputy marshal.

The facts of this affair which we have derived from an authentic source, are these: Both Mr. Steadman and Dr. Morrow were at Jonesboro, on Friday, to hear the discussion between Colonels McKoy and Dockery, the Democratic and Radical candidates for Congress from this district. While returning on the cars to Fayetteville, they became engaged in an altercation, during which Dr. Morrow either drew or threatened to draw a pistol. Mr. Steadman was unarmed, and remarked the fact at the time. Nothing more then came of the affair until after their arrival in Fayetteville. Mr. Steadman, it seems, armed himself with a pistol, and after proceeding quietly up street until he arrived at the Fayetteville Hotel, he there chanced to meet Dr. Morrow, who immediately on Mr. Steadman's approach, drew his pistol. Mr. S. then in turn drew his weapon, and while Dr. M. was still aiming fired; the ball entering the body of his antagonist just below the heart. Dr M. then fell to the floor, but raised himself up to fire. Three shots each were exchanged, the second shot fired by Mr. S. taking effect in his antagonist's right side, and the third missing him altogether.

The first two shots fired by Dr. M. missed the object entirely; the third, however, passed through the right lung of Mr. S. who, after receiving this wound, turned upon his right heel and walked off several paces, when he staggered, and would have fallen, but was caught by some one standing near. He was then taken into the hotel, and died in about fifteen minutes. Dr. Morrow lived until the following morning, when he also died

The affair, of course could not transpire with out excitement. A leading Radical negro in the crowd, named Jim. Bowman, was heard to remark that this was "but the beginning of what was to come." Seeing that he was treading on dangerous ground, he took care to retire rather hurriedly.

Mr Steadman was a native of Fayettville, and much esteemed by those who knew him, being a man of whose high sense of honor and cool peesonal courage gainsd for him great respect. We have taken some pains to arrive at a true statement of the case, and publish the facts as they are, in order to guard the people against any misrepresentations that may be made.

Bursting of a Reservoir in Barre, Mass

[From the Boston Advertiser, Sept. 28.]

A very destructive catastrophe took place in Barre on Saturday evening, involving a loss of property almost impossible to estimate. The large reservoir in the north part of the town broke away its embankments during the heavy rain on Friday night, and about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning the tremendous volume of water thus set free rushed through the valley occupied by a chain of villages and mill privileges, destroying every dam, every mill, every bridge, and every road in its path for a distance of three or four miles. Between Rider Village and Barre Plains the only structure left standing along the course of the stream was the mill of Charles Conant, which withstood the shock which swept away its dam. Among the mills carried away were those of Henry Wilkins, Dexter Dennis, Luke L. Knight, E. L. Pierce and Nelson Loring; and in most cases not a vestige of the buildings was left to show where they had stood. Some of the sufferers lost every cent they had in the world by the disaster. The fence of the Glen Valley Cemetery was swept away, with the road in front of it, and the cemetery was filled with debris from the ruined mills. The stage road to Worcester was made impassable, and on other roads ferries were established to reopen communication. The loss to the town alone, in roads and bridges, will exceed $25,000. None of the property was insured against this class of accidents. It is a most extraordinary and gratifying circumstance that no lives were lost, though several houses were entered by the flood, and their inmates made fugitives. Had the reservoir given way in the daytime, the loss of life must have been very great.

The Surratt Case—Mother and Son.

For two years and more all the exertions of this powerful Government were employed for the arrest of the young man known as John H. Surratt. It was made the subject of grave communications from our Secretary of State to our diplomatic agents abroad. Secret detectives in abundance were placed on his track. Large rewards were offered for his apprehension. So great were the efforts made to capture him, that in no part of the civilized world, not even in its most inaccessible corners, was he in a position of the lightest safety. Knowing that the bloodhounds were on his scent, and remembering the fate of his innocent and unfortunate mother, he fled from one quarter of the globe to the other—from America to Europe, from Europe to Asia, from Asia to Africa, and from Africa back to Europe. There, while in disguise in the Papal service in Italy, he was betrayed to the detectives by a pretended friend in whom he had reposed confidence, but who was willing to sacrifice him, to sell his heart's blood for the Government reward. By the basest act of treachery, and the encouragement of this vilest of informers, the Administration effected his arrest, and brought him in triumph on a Government vessel to the United States. His capture was considered a great National event—one upon which we should felicitate ourselves. The charge against him was being one of the murderers of President Lincoln, and the whole country, almost as one man, took it for granted that the accusation was true. Had he been brought before that tyrannical mockery known as a military commission, he would have had a short shrift to the gallows.

But the nation had recovered, in some degree from the deadly stupor which afflicted it in 1865, and the reign of law was partially re-established. He was at first treated with extreme severity, thrown into a dungeon, and heavily ironed. But his trial, after a long delay, at last came. His innocence was made perfectly manifest, despite the bold and audacious efforts of witnesses of the Conover stamp to swear his life away. But he proved, by irreproachable testimony, that he was hundreds of miles from Washington when the pistol of Booth put an end to the career of Mr. Lincoln. Booth conceived the idea of assassinating Lincoln that very day, after he heard that he was going to the theatre, and t was certainly improbable that he could have been aided, either before or after the crimes by a man who was then at a great distance away, and with whom he could have had no communication whatever relative to the murder. But he was not acquitted, although he made a plain case of innocence. There were men on the jury with whom it was a part of their politics to take the life of Surratt. A disagreement was the result. The Government, however, ashamed of the frauds and perjuries that had characterized the murder trial, dropped it and commenced another action based on a "criminal conspiracy," which it was easier to establish by loose and reckless testimony. But fortunately, for the ends of justice, they delayed the case so long as to bring it within the statute of limitations, and under it, the prisoner for whom we traversed the earth, and whom we had brought home in a special National vessel, was discharged.

The result of this case against the son only exhibits in blacker colors the iniquity of the proceedings which led to the murder of the mother under pretended judicial forms and solemnities. The evidence on the trial of John H. Surratt, proved conclusively what all intelligent and dispassionate men were convinced of before, that Mrs. Anna Surratt had nothing to do in the murder of Lincoln. The case against her would not have gone to a jury before any fairly constituted court in Christendom. But she was before that which was infinitely worse than a mob, a tribunal existing in defiance of law, and governed by none of the rules of ordinary courts, and which was organized solely to convict. Among its members were such men as General Hunter, General Lew Wallace—base parasites of power—who, fit for nothing in the army, were convenient tools for tyranny to use in such objects as it desired to effect outside of legitimate military duty. They were men who would recoil from nothing which they were ordered to do by Stanton and Holt, no matter how repugnant it might be to justice and humanity.

For sixty days or more this conclave continued to assemble in Washington. It continued to assemble right in the seat of the law whose majesty it was its special purpose to outrage and violate. There it held its prisoners in its iron grasp, in the face of *habeas corpus* and of all the exertions of the Courts for their release. If we had a President who dared to take his just responsibility, he would have dismissed this infamous commission instanter, instead of which he gave his countenance to its illegal action. Arrayed in military toggery; with all the insignia of despotism, this monstrous military court was the great feature of Washington during the spring and summer months of 1865. It had for Judge-Advocate the hard-featured, relentless and cruel Bingham, of Ohio, who is admirably qualified to have been the Prosecuting Attorney under such a Judge as the infamous Jeffries, of England, and who only wanted a little experience to have even rivaled that Judge himself in his worst traits of character. The Jack Ketch service was so captivating to some men, that General Burnett, of this city, by some means or other, crowded himself into the case as an assistant or volunteer. Before such a tribunal, and with perjured witnesses like Conover, backed up and sustained by all the power of Stanton and Holt, it would have been a miracle if Mrs. Surratt had escaped. Pale and trembling, a helpless and defenceless woman, she was every day, for months, brought in the august presence of the mighty Hunter and Wallace, encased with irons, with fetters and shackles. They condemned her to die by strangulation on the scaffold, and with a refinement of cruelty not being known in this generation, they only allowed her twelve hours between the announcement of the sentence and its dread execution. They were apparently afraid that if a reasonable time was allowed, the passions of the hour would subside—that there would be an Executive interference, and that their prey would escape them. Hence they hurried it on with indecent haste to its consummation. The tragedy was accordingly finished, and no circumstance was omitted to increase its atrocity. Very few believed at the time that the woman would be executed. A reprieve or pardon was looked for at the last moment, and the details, therefore, of the proceedings upon the scaffold were read with surprise and horror. The actors in this bloody drama did not have long to wait for popular judgment upon them. Within two years from the commission of the deed, even a man with as ill reputation as General B. F. Butler, stained as he is with odium, pointed his finger at Bingham, and denounced him in the strongest terms for his participation in the Surratt execution. He held him up to the scorn and hatred of the world. Generals Hunter, Wallace and others who comprised the commission, have sought to free themselves from blame, by the statement that after they found Mrs. Surratt guilty, they signed a paper recommending her to the mercy of the President. The President, feeling the force of this denies that he ever received the paper in question, and he intimates that it was suppressed by some one in the War Department. Preston King, of New York, who was then at the President's mansion, is said to have been the person who took upon himself the responsibility of denying Miss Anna Surratt admission to the presence of the President to intercede for her mother on the morning of the day of the execution. If so, we do not wonder that he became insane, and in its delirium, threw himself into the dark waters of the Hudson. The criminations and recriminations, and attempt to shift the responsibility from one to another, have been frequent between the actors in this deed of blood. To posterity it will even appear in a more hateful light than it does to this generation.

We have often wondered what could be the motives of Stanton and Holt in their persecution of this hapless woman. Had it been a prominent political opponent upon whom they could have gratified their personal and political resentment, we should not have felt any surprise. But both her sex and position in life were such as seem to forbid the idea that she could have rendered herself in any peculiar manner obnoxious to the cruel men then at the head of the government. The only reconcilable theory is this: that at the time it was the purpose of Stanton and Holt to strike "terror" into the people, and what could strike more "terror" than the execution of one for whom her innocence and sex alike plead in vain?—*Cin. Enquirer.*

The Restoration of the Southern States—Letter from General Rosecrans.

Among the responses to invitations to attend the Democratic mass meeting in Indianapolis, last week, was the following from General Rosecrans:

GENERAL ROSECRANS' LETTER.
ST. MARTIN'S, BROWN COUNTY, OHIO, September 21, 1868.

General John Love, Indianapolis, Ind:

General—Indispensible duties prevent me from attending the gathering of officers and soldiers at Indianapolis, to which your letter invited me, on the 23d instant. But beyond the great gratification I should experience in meeting so many of my old companions in arms, and mingling our memories of the past with resolutions of future efforts and sacrifices for the honor of the land and flag we love, my presence there would accomplish little more than a simple statement of my views on the chief issues which now agitate the country. I believe our free institutions and highest material interests are in grave peril. I shall, therefore, perform a solemn and responsible duty to my fellow soldiers and countrymen, who love this nation more than party, by stating what I think the most vital issues before the public in the approaching Presidential election. Above all other questions—expenditures, taxation, bond, "greenbacks," or anything else—stands that of restoring the people of the Southern States to hopeful, cheerful self-government. Restore them this, and as certainly as day follows the sun our political stability will be assured; our financial prosperity will speedily follow; the value of the property in the South will increase; our public securities will go to a premium; our greenbacks will become par; coin and currency accounts, with all their evils and corruptions, will disappear from the books of our business men. Believing with all my soul, that the preservation of our Government from despotic changes, and all these inestimable blessings depend upon the restoration of the Southern people to wholesome, cheerful self-government. I am equally certain that it can be done, and dare pledge my honor and life for them that they will give and observe all proper guarantees to renounce secession, slavery, and their dependent issues to protect, educate and elevate the freedmen to the exercise of all the franchise they enjoy in Ohio, Indiana or Illinois; and faithfully to perform all the duties incumbent on them as good citizens under the Constitution and laws of the United States. And what more could be asked of them, or what greater results could patriotism desire for the country than depend upon this issue? Not even the prosecution of the war challenged a more thorough renunciation of party preferences and personal dislikes on the altar of our country than does the attainment of this great good. The desolate and ruined South, the oppressed taxpayers of the West and North, generosity, mercy, love of country, apprehensions of evil to come, every motive that ought to move the hearts of true and noble men, appeal to us to say by our votes we will stop that hopeless folly of attempting to govern the Southern States by what we call "loyal blacks," and give the people under just guarantees the right, peacefully and legally, to proceed to reorganize their own Government within the Union. With such convictions I hold the man who would not express and act upon them a traitor to himself and his country, and despise the partisan who would find fault with any reasonable steps he might take to bring about so great a good to the nation. Commending my convictions, and the reasons for them, to the judgment of my fellow soldiers and countrymen, I remain, very truly yours.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

—The absurdity of the passport system was lately illustrated in a Russian town on the Prussian frontier. A farm house took fire, and the flames might easily have been confined to one building by a single fire engine, but the Russians had none. An engine from a neighboring village, however, hurried to the rescue, but as the firemen had no passports they could not cross the frontier and the whole village, except three houses, was destroyed by the fire.

Vessel Burned in the Delaware—The Pilot Killed and Several of the Crew Injured.

The brig Sunny South loaded with 111,450 gallons of benzine, valued at $20,619 cleared for this port on Friday, for Bremen, and reached a point a short distance below Chester, when the vessel was anchored in consequence of the storm which prevailed on Friday night. Capt James R. Kelly, a resident of this city, and a well known pilot, was in command. Between nine and ten o'clock, an explosion took place on board, and the entire vessel was soon in flames, and before morning her hull had sunk to the bottom. Mr. Kelly, the pilot, either jumped or was blown overboard, and it is supposed instantly killed. When his body was recovered, on Saturday morning, it was found that one of his arms and both ankles had been broken. The Captain of the brig, Mr. Bayley, and the crew were below at the time, but all of them fortunately escaped with their lives though some of them were burned quite severely, and Mr. Bayley will probably lose an arm. The mate was also seriously injured. They were taken to Chester for medical treatment. The body of Mr. Kelly was brought to his residence in this city. The eldest son of the deceased died a few days since in New Orleans, and his body is now on its way to Philadelphia. Captain Kelly was extensively known throughout our city. He commanded the city ice boat for nine years, and subsequently had charge of the steamship Norfolk. He also commanded at one time the steamships City of Richmond, Virginia, and the Alliance. It was stated that the explosion and fire occurred in consequence of the vessel having been struck by lightning, but it is thought that the accident happened by gas from the benzine making its way into the cabin where there was a lighted lamp. The captain of the steamboat, Ariel, reported that when he passed the scene of the accident on Saturday morning, the vessel was totally destroyed, and flames were seen issuing out of the water where the hull had sunk.—*Philadelphia Ledger*, 28th.

A Pampero Squall—Great Loss of Life and Property

The storm that bursts over Buenos Ayres on Thursday night, Aug. 13, was one of the most violent and attended with the greatest loss of life known for some years. The day had been unusually sultry; and about sunset a thick cloud westward portended the coming pampero. At 10 P. M. the thunder and lightning began, and soon came the rushing wind and torrents of rain, which lasted altogether forty minutes. As soon as the storm lulled, those who ventured out of doors found the streets converted into rivers, with a current of water several feet. At the same time the lightning was exceedingly grand. The city was at every flash lighted up as clear as in daylight, and this display of electricity continued till after midnight. Happily the vessel in port had had timely notice of the coming storm, and the smaller craft of the Italian lightermen were overwhelmed by the catastrophe. These boats, by reason of the low tide, were all aground in the Boca channel, and the hurricane suddenly capsized nine and sunk two others, causing the loss of over thirty lives, all Italians. The Austrian lighter Libres, and two belonging to Sor. Serrano, were among those lost; one poor master, with his wife and sister, perished. An Italian polacca is supposed lost, but not known for certain; a brig near the guard-ship, nationality not known, was capsized. The mail steamer Arno got along all right, and hopes were entertained that the steamer City of Brussels, with £250,000 on board, had escaped harm, as she is about due. As far as could be learned, the railways were quite uninjured, but the amount of damage to private property in the city and suburbs was very great. The force of the whirlwind is generally considered to have been equal to that of the great St. Joseph storm of March, 1866.

Love and Small-Pox.

The San Francisco correspondent of the San Jose *Mercury* writes the following:

When I tell you that three or four thousand people were vaccinated in this city last week, you will readily understand that a yellow flag waving in the breeze will create a degree of consternation and excitement that will at least rid that immediate neighborhood of all the noise and disturbance of hawkers, passing foot tramps and frequent visitors. Well a certain popular, but very eccentric young lady, who has a string of beaux, conceived the romantic idea of testing the sincerity of her devoted admirers, who professed to live only on her smiles, and often avowed a willingness to die for her. She availed herself of the temporary absence of her parents in the country, took a servant into her confidence, procured a yellow flag, nailed it to the gate, and awaited the "breaking out" of the news. It broke and the tidings spread like wildfire; the neighbors urged each other to report the case to the health officer and insist that she be taken to the pest-house. Two or three "devotees" sought the vicinity to make assurances doubly sure, and on spying the signal retreated hastely, denying themselves even the light diet of a smile. The family physician was questioned, but hadn't been summoned, and at last an officer boldly ventured to investigate the case, and learning the ruse, promptly removed the flag, but ununtil the fact was fully established that she was abandoned to her fate, whatever it might be, by the swarms of summer friends who lived in her smile, and in the prospects of her father's bank account.

Forty Miles of Snow Sheds.

The Pacific Railroad Company are now engaged in erecting sheds over the cutting and other exposed points. They are of heavy timber framed work, with pointed gable roofs, and look as if they could withstand almost any pressure of snow. Nearly forty miles of the track will have to be thus covered, and the quantity of timber required will be enormous. Not less than twenty-two saw-mills, most of them worked by steam, are run night and day, employing nearly two thousand men; and yet they do not work up to the needs of the Company. It is estimated that it will require no less than eight hundred thousand feet of lumber to construct a mile of sheds. So great is the demand that the country on both sides of the track is being rapidly denuded of its forests.

VARIETIES.

—The Hungarian Diet proposes to establish universal religious toleration throughout the kingdom.

—A statue of Commodore Perry is soon to be unveiled with appropriate ceremonies, New York.

—The people of Norfolk, on Thursday, a vote of 270 to 55 refused to confirm the scheme of the council looking to the building of water-works.

—A nurse in Genoa poisoned a lady whom she was attending, in order to secure half a dozen handkerchiefs promised her in case of the patient's death.

—London is at present gratified by a balloon ninety feet in diameter that will raise thirty people high enough to see "a tenth of England."

—The Miss Hurlburt, of Susquehanna, N. Y., from whose body during the past ten years at least 1,000 pins and needles have been extracted, is dead.

—The pictorial newspapers are publishing illustrations of the South American earthquakes, "taken on the spot." They represent affairs in a very shaky condition.

—The first message transmitted by the submarine telegraph between Denmark and Newcastle, England, was from the King of Denmark to Queen Victoria congratulating her on her happy return from the Continent

—A widow in Kent county, Va., named Mrs. Stewart, and John Baker, her farm manager, were murdered on Saturday night. Mrs. Stewart's body was burned, together with her dwelling, and Mr. Biker was robbed of $500 in gold.

—The value of the oysters sent annually to the New York market is estimated in round numbers at $3,000,000, giving employment to five thousand boatmen and five or six hundred steamers, sloops and schooners.

—General Kilpatrick, it is said, obtained leave of absence for three months from his post as minister to Chili, "to attend to imperative affairs." He has come home and gone into politics!—making Radical stump speeches.

—A young girl, named Durrennie A. Bunnel, was accidently shot dead by her brother, Charles Henry Bunnel, in Poughkeepsie, on Saturday evening. The brother playfully pointed his pistol at a kitten she was holding in her arms, cocked it, and pulled the trigger, not knowing the weapon was loaded

—Two attempts were made last week to burn the White Sulphur Springs (Va.) property Three of the cottages were entirely consumed, and but for the timely assistance rendered by the summer visitors the buildings would have been destroyed. Two negroes have been arrested on suspicion.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* thinks that it is a remarkable thing about "railway votes" for President that every one reported in Republican papers gives Grant a majority, and every one in the Democratic papers gives Seymour a majority. There is nothing remarkable about it.

—Four miners, named William Moore and Richard Sampson, from Bristol, England, and James Richards and James Thomas of Cornwall, England, were instantly crushed to death last Thursday, by the falling in of a shaft of the iron mine of Mount Hope, Morris county, N. J. They were buried on Sunday. An immense crowd attended the funeral. They were buried in one grave.

—An Australian theatrical manager, desiring to give effect to a cannibal scene in one of his plays, engaged four natives from up the country to do the cannibal part, in which they were instructed by means of signs. The thing took immensly, but when the part of the aboriginies came in, they set upon the prostrate hero of the drama, and, instead of going through the cannibal performance in fun, went at it in earnest, the "first native" biting the hero ferociously on the leg. The play was stopped by the hero's howling, and the cannibals were sent home.

—At Desmoines, Iowa, Sunday week, two men named Kelley alias Farley, and James Kern, while in a house of ill-fame, got into an altercation, which ended by Kelley drawing a revolver and shooting Kern through the heart. The unfortunate man lived but an hour. Kelley made his escape, but on Tuesday afternoon was captured on the prairie, near Lewis, and brought to the city. The examination resulted in his being held for trial, and he was placed in the care of constables. Soon after fifteen men in disguise burst into the room, placed revolvers at the heads of the constables, and took the cowering wretch in charge, carried him to a tree just outside the city limits, and hung him. It was the intention also to burn the house in which the murder took place, and treat the person in control to tar and feathers.

Strange Freaks of Electricity in a Tin-Shop.

[From the Reno (Cal.) Crescent, Sept. 12]

Last Saturday evening was very cloudy, and the sky surrounding Reno seemed completely suffused with electricity. The lightning blazed incessantly for two hours, and nearly all the time the thunder came to us in muffled moans, as it used to back in Gods country, when a Summer shower had passed by. Still only a few drops of rain fell in Reno, and no one here thought the storm was nearer than about five or eight miles distant. But in Morris' tin shop, of this place, one of those strange phenomena took place which happen at rare intervals in the world. Morris noticed that a boy in his establishment was handling the tools very gingerly, and he asked him why he did so. The boy said something was the matter with them, Morris caught hold of an iron which the boy was attempting to use, and let right go of it again. He then seized the big scissors, used by tinners for cutting tin, and they retaliated by sending him stumbling, stunned and almost falling across the shop. Then, as if the evil one had commenced a game of billiards, little balls of fire commenced hopping about, kissing bits of iron here and there, and making grand caroms on the coal furnace. Morris speedily took a hint, concluded everything metallic was charged with electricty, and feeling uncertain when it might make a charge on him, he did not stand on the order of his going, but left the shop at once. Next morning the evil spirit had been exorcised, and since then the tinshop has been quiet.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1868.

MORE OF GOV. CURTIN'S TESTIMONY.

At the time of the most formidable invasion of Pennsylvania, in the summer of 1863; when the rebels appeared well armed and equipped in hosts more numerous than they ever mustered before or afterwards during the war; when they marched up Cumberland Valley, and approached so near that their guns could be heard in Harrisburg, and their scouts were visible from the surrounding hills; when the intensely *loil* fled from that as a doomed city, and the public records and property were removed to places of supposed safety, those who first came to the rescue were troops from New York, the regiments dispatched by Governor SEYMOUR, now villified and slandered by the Radicals as a rebel sympathiser!

How infamous is such ungrateful detraction! The testimony of Governor CURTIN, in addition to that of LINCOLN and STANTON, is so distinct in favor of the patriotism and unflinching devotion of our candidate that it is surprising that men claiming to be respectable and truthful will continue to malign and belie one who deserves in an especial manner the gratitute of Pennsylvanians. We give further testimony from Gov. CURTIN, besides his dispatches heretofore published, acknowledging the great obligation conferred by the prompt succors sent from New York.

When LEE was so near, and the Capital of Pennsylvania lay defenceless before him, and fear and trepidation possessed the hearts of the men who are now reviling Governor SEYMOUR, ANDREW G. CURTIN, then Governor of this State, visited Camp Curtin near Harrisburg. This visit was occasioned by the disinclination of the Pennsylvania volunteers to enlist, except for the expulsion of LEE from the borders of the State. Governor CURTIN rode into the camp in an open barouche, to see the officers, and was stopped on his way by the soldiers and called on for a speech. Rising in his carriage, he spoke substantially as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE VOLUNTEERS OF PENNSYLVANIA: I came here to-day to see your officers, who ought to be here to make their complaints in form. I have a right to expect the confidence of the volunteers of Pennsylvania, for I have never broken faith with them. I assure you, you will be retained just long enough to repel the present invasion—so long—no longer, be it sixty days, or thirty, or ten. But we cannot draw your pay unless you conform to the regulations of the army, and enter your names in regular form.

Then turning in his carriage and pointing to the white tents of the New York tryops on the hill across the river, he exclaimed:

Look at the crowning of yonder hill! There are the troops of our sister New York, defending our frontier, where you ought now to be, instead of wrangling here how you ought to enlist. Great God! What are you doing? Thirteen regiments from New York already on the ground, and in front, while not a regiment in Pennsylvania is yet ready!

Soon after Governor CURTIN appeared on the hill on the opposite side of the river, rode inside the fort, into the midst of the New York troops, who poured out from their tents, and loudly called upon the Governor for a speech. Again rising in his carriage, with his hat in his hand, he spoke as follows:

SOLDIERS OF NEW YORK: Pennsylvania had a right to expect that her sister New York would come to her aid, but she did not have the right to expect that New York troops would be here on our soil, occupying the front of her defenses, before her own troops were on the ground. From the bottom of my heart, I thank you for this generous alacrity. *Bear my personal thanks, as well as the thanks of Pennsylvania, to your patriotic Governor for the promptness with which, through your presence, he has replied to our need.* On some future occasion, I will in some more appropriate and formal manner, make known to him my grateful appreciation of his prompt action in hurrying forward to our aid this noble band of soldierly men! Again I thank you!

And with a graceful bow and waive of his hat, the Governor resumed his seat in the carriage.

THE PROCESSION.

The monster procession last night surpassed all expectation. Hour after hour the serried columns defiled down Fifth avenue, infantry, cavalry, artillery, firemen, tanners, butcher's wagons filled with cheering countrymen, General officers with brilliant staffs, the whole surmounted by a dazzling column of light stretching in a gleaming line as far as the eye could reach.—*Dispatch.*

Hour after hour defiling Fifth street is good—judging from the exuberant description the writer must have seen more than a torchlight procession.

From fifteen to twenty thousand persons marched in the procession, carrying not less than eight thousand torches and banners without number; while probably not less than fifty thousand citizens in the streets witnessed the demonstration.—*Commercial.*

As the *Commercial* reporters took the trouble to count the delegations, including all the torches, and publish the number, making 5,820, we don't see where the eight thousand torches comes in, much less the fifteen to twenty thousand in procession. But it is rather too extravagant to expect anything like consistency from a Republican editor on a torchlight night, when he indulges in scarcely anything but blue fire.

WE notice a number of flags on Wood street from the Republican houses, with the Union down—a sign of distress, and very appropriate.

THE DEMONSTRATION YESTERDAY.

We are really sorry that the procession of yesterday, was so sadly interfered with by a rain, the most unceasing and penetrating of any within our remembrance, except one some years ago, when the Democracy turned out in mass Convention. It rained all day then, and it was a wet rain. The genius of Blythe was invoked to represent upon canvas the ludicrous appearance of Democrats under the effect of a drenching rain. One of our merchant princes, a gentleman who, after long experience, knows the difference between crout and fried potatoes, purchased the gem for his parlor and private meditations.

We do not desire to add to the melancholy reflections which must impress every man of sense who was in or out of the procession yesterday. The weather was most undesirable, but that no man could help; but the conduct of those who made up the procession, was deeply mortifying to many of our citizens. We do not take the testimony of others' eyes or ears. We speak of what we saw, from the desk on which we write; and thus do we speak of the groans and many insulting expressions thrown in our faces by a blackguard rabble. Much of this, in ordinary times may be credited to enthusiasm, but yesterday, it was the effect of whiskey.

It was indeed a sad sight to see flasks and bottles of liquor passed from hand to hand; wagon loads of boys drunk many of them reeling off into the mud; drivers falling from their horses, so much intoxicated they could no longer hold the lines, or see where they were going; several brutal fights also enlivened the scene along Fifth street. Taken all together, a more disorderly, drunken crowd, we have not, in all our experience witnessed.

Yet this is the decency party; this is the party which talks of the drunken Irish as belonging to the Democracy. They must hereafter hold their peace in his city, on the score of decency and good behavior. It will require more than ordinary effrontery on the part of Republican journals, to palliate the conduct of those who marched yesterday; but we presume they will attempt it, and say everybody was as sober as ever GRANT was. We speak more in sorrow than in anger, that the demoralization of yesterday, must be shared by the promoters of the occasion, and has inflicted an injury which cannot be compensated for by any amount of Republican votes it may secure.

REPUBLICANS ought to get up big parades; they spend money liberally in advertizing, hand bills, music, thousands of lanterns and torches, purchased and given to all the boys in the street. The employers of all our manufacturing establishments closed their mills so that if the employees did not join in the procession, they would at least, swell the pavement crowd, and be claimed as part of the demonstration. All the coal works were stopped and the miners told to take a day to themselves. Even the public schools were closed by the Republican directors, and the little boys and girls informed they should all join in the great Republican demonstration. We presume the next thing, these Radicals will claim that they pay all the school taxes. That they pay all the county taxes seems clear, as they monopolize the Court House and Jail, making them appear by illuminations as party centres. They certainly pay all the city taxes, for they monopolize City Hall and refuse to let a Democratic meeting be held there this campaign. This is what we may continue to expect under Radical rule. City Parks, City Halls, new Water Works, Street Extensions, costing millions of dollars, to be extracted out of the taxpayers' pockets. But what care they, so dumb shows are gotten up, which must serve them for principles.

HERE IT IS.

The Louisiana Senate has passed finally the negro equality bill, which prohibits distinctions being made in any place of public resort, or in any public conveyance, on account of color, under penalty of fine and imprisonment.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

Just as we warned the people long ago! Negro equality *forced* upon the whites! It is but a short step further to cover forced negro equality in all other places, and in all respects. Look at it, white men of the North! A Radical Congress first refuses to admit the Southern States when they were ready to come in on a fair and honorable basis; when General GRANT, before he surrendered to Radicalism, said they were all right; next they destroy what governments they had, and substitute a military despotism; next they make all the ignorant negroes voters, and a large number of the most respectable whites non-voters; thus, by the power of Radical bayonets, they elect a negroized legislature. Next, the negroized Legislature breaks down all the proper barriers between the two races. Oh, the Republicans wouldn't do such a thing! Oh, no!

THE druggists have done a land office business since the Republican Convention, in the way of adhesive plasters for cuts, linaments for rheumatics, and syrups for coughs. The wounded are doing as well as could be expected.

WORTH THINKING ABOUT.

Another aspect of the negro scheme is presented by the *World*, and is suggestive. "Counted in States," says that paper, "negro suffrage is ten out of thirty-seven; in Senators, it is twenty out of seventy-four; in Representatives, fifty out of three hundred and seventeen. This is the balance of power—the power—and yet it is gravely proposed to intrust it not to 900,000 Chinamen, 900,000 Camanches, or 900,000 Chinooks, but to 900,000 Congo negroes, so ignorant that unlike any other people on the known earth, there is a special department of government allotted to keep them, like froward children, from tumbling into the fire. For shame, that with such an issue we should be deliberately insulted by a party declaring us no better than the helpless barbarians. They have never ruled anybody, not even themselves, and neither can nor ought to rule us in any the remotest or implied degree."

THE success of the Radical party, the election of General Grant to the Presidency, and the indorsement by an overwhelming vote of the principles laid down in the platform of the Chicago Convention, being already assured, Government securities are constantly advancing. This is a perfectly natural result proceeding from a cause embracing the political prospect. And it shows that in the result of the pending canvass are involved the credit and prosperity of the nation.—*Pittsburgh Commercial Sept. 28th. (Editorial).*

Again in the money article of the same paper, on the same day, we have the following reasons for the decline in price of gold which dont seem to be the "assured" election of GRANT at all. The Rads are becoming bewildered.

It is remarked that the decline in gold has been altogether too rapid to be sustained, even supposing that the theory upon which the bears are active are correct. One egect of the fall has been to advance the rates of foreign exchange, and this will react upon the gold market. *There would be no objection to this decline in the premium if it resulted from natural causes and was likely to prove permanent, but when it is merely a precursor of a movement in the opposite direction it is a grave public evil, for all these violent fluctuations unsettle values, and are detrimental to the public interests while they inure only to the profit of a few speculators.*

STANTON, in his recent speech at Steubenville, had not one word to utter against HORATIO SEYMOUR. There was no spouting about sympathy with rebels, abetting treason, or promoting resistance to the voice of authority. MR. STANTON had some regard for the record in which he was the chief actor. He doubtless remembered the following letter, written during the war, to His Excellency, HORATIO SEYMOUR:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I cannot forbear expressing to you the deep obligation I feel for the prompt and candid support you have given to the Government in the present emergency. The energy, activity and patriotism you have exhibited, I may be permitted, *personally* and *officially* to acknowledge, without arrogating any personal claims on my part in such service, or to any service whatever.

I shall be happy to be always esteemed your friend, EDWIN M. STANTON.
His Excellency Horatio Seymour.

INSTEAD of condemning or apologizing for the outrageous conduct of so many in the late Republican procession, the *Commercial* approves it, and says we envied "the good liquor which infused warmth and good cheer into others." Our envy, if we ever had any, never took that shape. But we would feel ashamed to look a decent man in the face, if ever we became degraded enough to approve of the outrageous conduct which marked so large a part of the Republican procession. We have denounced blackguardism by whoever perpetrated, and hope we shall have courage to continue to do so, without being influenced by party feeling. What has the *Christian Advocate* to say to this demonstration? It was quick to criticize a private entertainment. Will it do as much for the public one?

OUR neighbors of the press are interesting their readers with amusing accounts of the doings of the Democracy, since "old Drury, has been secured for headquarters. If the pieces performed there are so pleasant, perhaps General NEGLEY or Senator GRAHAM might be induced to take part by way of a benefit before the election. We shall engage to have Professor BURTT, and Mr. FOSTER on hand to take a leading part, in the intensely interesting play of "greenbacks for bonds," to conclude with the funny farce of Freedmen's Bureau or the colored troops fought bravely, in which one of the editors of the *Dispatch* will appear in the character of "scalawag" in which he is unequalled; one representative from the *Commercial* and two from the *Gazette* will appear as "carpet-baggers." Admission free. The Democratic Committee will pay all expenses.

THE Alabama Radicals are stampeding. THOMAS MASTERSON, representative from Lawrence, and W. K. CHISHOLM, representative of Lauderdale, Assistant Collector for the State at large have espoused the cause of Democracy. Dr. SYKES, President of the Radical Convention in Alabama, and JAMES S. CLARK, Circuit Judge, elected in February, both of Lawrence, and General W. A. AUSTIN, MOSES MAPLES, and JAMES WILLIAMS, representatives from Jackson, have followed their example and taken the stump for SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

THE *Gazette* on Monday, to inspire, we presume, the visitors attending the Mass Convention, placed upon its bulletin boards a dispatch, assuming to give the *official* vote from Maine, giving the exact vote of CHAMBERLAIN and PILLSBURY, making the majority 20,519. There is no doubt that this was manufactured in the office, as the same paper of Thursday morning says:

The full official vote of Maine, as cast last week, is not yet promulgated. So far as yet known, the returns foot up considerably over 21,000, and are not unlikely to exceed 22,000 Union majority.

The two things don't hitch. But no matter for that—it is only *truth* which is consistent with itself, and that is a quality apparently not in demand with Republican journals.

WE have received some communications from temperance men finding fault with the Bacchanalian yells in the recent procession of Republicans; as they do not exhibit any change of heart, and only write to find fault, we cannot print them. They are birds of feather and must go together. We wish them joy if they intend to vote the Republican ticket, but we may say if a Democratic procession had exhibited the same amount of drunkenness, rowdyism and general blackguardism that was made manifest on Thursday, we should not only hang our heads in shame but could not ask any decent man to support our ticket. We presume Dr. MCCANDLESS. T. J. BINGHAM, and other strict temperance apostles will excuse their unwashed followers for being so very dry on the ground it was so very wet.

SEVERAL of our Republican leading manufacturing firms had an eye to business when they advertised their wares in the line of procession the other day. We understand exactly the size and shape of the steel boiler which had been tested, and how many pounds pressure to the square inch it stood before the rivets gave way. We also noticed a wagon, drawn by a mean scraggy looking horse, in which were several white chamber utensils from the pottery of S. KIER & Co., with the very suggestive and practical motto on the side of the wagon, "Success to trade." The advertising dodge was very good; but what had these mugs to do with a jollification for General GRANT, we would like to know?

THE Government, after spending hundreds of thousands of dollars and ransacking both hemispheres for witnesses to convict JOHN SURRATT, is obliged to acquit him. He walks forth an innocent man. Why, then, was his mother convicted? Does any man believe, to day, she deserved death? Are not the men who composed the court which tried her willing to admit that she was murdered, that she was not guilty of the offence charged, or any offense whatever. We hope it was not true that General JAMES A. EKIN was more instrumental than any other member of the Military Commission in bringing about a conviction, and refused to sign a paper asking for a pardon.

RADICAL Managers of the late show were engaged for two weeks previous to the 24th in collecting money. Manufacturers and leading business men, besides being obliged to stop their mills and lose one day's production, were heavily assessed. In some cases they gave five hundred dollars. Fire companies received fifty dollars each, men with wagons ten dollars, lamps and banners were furnished to any one that would carry them, We are informed that one firm in the iron business assessed two dollars per head on their men to pay for a band of music, and the Democrats who refused were discharged. It is easy to get up shows when they are paid for.

THE *Commercial* claims to be in correspondence with BLAINE, of Maine, and gives the official vote at 20,404. We have a dispatch from the editor of the Portland *Argus*, received late on Wednesday night, which states there is no official vote declared, that the Radical majority is below twenty thousand, with one town and twenty-seven plantations to hear from; and that some Republicans claim with these, that their majority will be 20,004. Doubtless there will be an effort to make a count of a few votes over the twenty thousand to win bets. We presume no money will be given up until the official vote is announced, which will be nex January.

WE have letters from several of our subscribers in Western Pennsylvania complaining that the Daily POST is irregularly received. This always happens on the eve of elections and when important news is expected. We make every exertion to meet our mail and agent subscribers, and we know enough of Republican postmasters and some mail agents that we could name to assert they will sink the POST whenever they get a chance. But there is a good time coming.

THE New York Democracy are making arrangements for a torch-light procession, to contain seventy-five clubs and thirty-five thousand men. How are you Tanners?

NOT a Republican Paper mentioned the fact that the line of procession of the late parade was lined with drunken men, who fell from wagons and horses, and when, with cut heads and bloody noses, they gathered themselves to their feet, fell to swearing and accused Democrats with assaulting them. It is estimated that upwards of one hundred fights occurred on the route, between Republicans. The conduct was so disgraceful that all speaking was postponed. It was reported during the parade that BOWMAN rushed frantically into a melee with a banner, on which was inscribed, "Let us have peace."

WE are informed that upwards of two hundred men were recently brought here to be naturalized, and who were intended for COVODE'S and Morrell's districts. There is no doubt every effort will be made to import voters into close districts by the Republicans. We are advised of a movement of this kind to transfer at least five hundred from the 23d into this the 22d district as Gen. NEGLEY considers he is in great danger, and they can be spared from the Allegheny side. We hope our friends will be vigilant and prevent any attempt of this kind. The Rads are desperate, it is the las treef in the sail.

"RAH FOR GRANT AND MORE-TAX!" cried one of the over-joyous and top-heavy lamp-bearers in the Radical procession yesterday, who had forgotten the name of his candidate for the Vice Presidency. He accidentally hit upon what was more appropriate. He blundered upon the expression of a great truth; for if the Radicals should succeed it will be literally and sadly—GRANT AND MORE TAX!

A DELEGATION consisting of several wagons filled with colored men, followed, and they carried banners bearing suitable mottoes.—*Dispatch.*

The *Dispatch* is careful to suppress the "suitable" mottoes, one of which asserted that negroes had a right to vote in Pennsylvania! This crowd was well soaked with bad whiskey. One of their number fell from the wagon, sprawling into the mud on Fifth street.

THE Democrats of New Castle propose to have a grand outpouring of the people on the 2d of October, and invite the co-operation of all who are within reach. They propose to march without disguises, no false faces to conceal from public gaze, blackguards. They will in an open and manly manner appear before their citizens and become responsible for what they say or do.

THE Republican ladies, who witnesssed the disgusting spectacle of a live woman, represented in a vulgar attitude called the Grecian bend, must have hung their heads in shame on Thursday last. In other parts of the procession men were dressed in petticoats and tossed their lips about to extort a cheer from the vulgar. What has woman done to deserve these caricatures.

STRANGERS visiting the city on the fifth of October need not have any fears of witnessing such brutal and disgusting scenes enacted yesterday by drunken whites and negroes who took part in the Republican demonstration. Better behavior was expected from those claiming to have all the decency.

"WE WILL PAY THE NATIONAL DEBT IN GOLD."—A banner bearing the above inscription, was prominently displayed in the bondholder's procession on Thursday, and while the *Commercial*, the *Gazette* and the *Dispatch*, notices all the other mottoes they carefully suppress this one. Why?

SWEITZER AS A COMMANDER.

We refer all the people who saw the Republican procession, its condition and its management as evidence of the capacity of General SWEITZER to lead an army in the field.

COMING.

We learn that the Hon. HEISTER CLYMER will be here at the mass convention on the 5th of October to address the people. The Democracy will tender him a cordial reception.

WHERE did the Republican papers ge their information in relation to Messrs. Cisco and BRADY, of New York, advocating GRANT? They have not said so, and the use of their names is unwarranted.

"WE WILL PAY THE NATIONAL DEBT IN GOLD!" was the motto on a banner carried by the Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, delegation in the Bondholders' procession. What has General NEGLEY to say to this?

WE saw but one depressed Democrat yesterday. His trouble was, that if the Republicans paraded in this determined manner he feared they would carry Allegheny county.

"EQUEL RIGHTS" was displayed in large letters on the sides of a wagon which contained a lot of drunken negroes, in the Republican procession, yesterday.

OLD RYE has advanced nearly fifty cents a gallon since the Republican Convention. Another such would exhaust the supply.

FROM MAINE.

The aggregate vote of the 417 towns given this morning, excluding the few scattering votes is 129,830, of which Governor Chamberlain has 74,809, and Mr. Pillsbury had 55,021; giving a majority for Governor Chamberlain of 19,788, which will be increased to 20,000 by the few remaining returns to come in. The majority for Governor Chamberlain, in our opinion, will not vary five hundred either way from twenty thousand.

The above has been published in this city as the latest news from Main. The Portland *Argus*. of the 23d, two days later, says:

On examining this statement it appears that numerous towns in several counties were omitted. We give the number of these towns and plantations omitted in several counties, with their aggregate vote in 1866, as follows:

	Towns.	*Chamberlain.*	*Pillsbury.*
Aroostook,	32	544	892
Franklin	8	122	179
Hancock,	5	15	39
Lincoln,	1	18	14
Oxford,	1	5	4
Penobscot,	8	229	82
Somerset,	10	148	294
Washington,	6	126	145
	71	1207	1559

These seventy-one towns and plantations, it will be seen, gave Mr. Pillsbury a majority of 325 in 1866. Supposing the vote to stand the same this year, Governor Chamberlain will have 76 016, and Mr. Pillsbury 56,580, leaving a majority of 18,436 for Governor Chamberlain. But the votes of these towns has been largely increased and also the Democratic majority in them, so that we expect the official count of the votes will show Chamberlain's majority to be not muchrising 18.000, or a reduction of some nine thousand from 1866.

The Democrats have increased their vote some five thousand over any vote ever before cast by them in the State, while the total vote of the State is more than eight thousand greater than ever before thrown.

Also gives the following special dispatch:

BANGOR, Sept. 22.

Returns from Aroostook all in. Pillsbury has one hundred majority. Doyle, Democrat, has two hundred majority for Senator. Chamberlain had 687 majority in this county last year, the gain is therefore 787 and will reduce Chamberlain's majority some 500 below the statement we have given in another article; or below 19,000. This majority will little, if any, exceed 18,000.

Republicans here, have deliberately misstated the facts from Maine and mean to until election day. What tricksters.

BISHOP DOMINEC, of the Catholic Diocese of Pittsburgh, is an ardent supporter of Grant and Colfax.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

There is not one word of truth in the above.

A Great Lawyer on "National Debt."

Sir William Blackstone, in his "Commentaries," which are the standard of legal authority both in this country and in England, Vol. 1. Chap. 8, p. 327, &c., does not seem to look upon "a national debt" as "a national blessing." He says:

"The only advantage that can result to a nation from public debts is the increase of circulation by multiplying the cash of the kingdom, and creating a new species of money, always ready to be employed in any beneficial undertaking, by means of its transferable quality; and yet producing some profit, even when it lies idle and unemployed. A certain proportion of debt seems therefore to be highly useful to a trading people, but what that portion is, it is not for me to determine. This much is indisputably certain, that the present magnitude of our national incumberances very far exceed all calcnation of commercial benefits and is productive of the griatest inconveniences. For

"First, The enormous taxes that are raised on the neccessaries of life, for the payment of the interest on this debt, are a hurt both to trade and manufacturers, by raising the price as well of the artificers substance as of the raw material, and, of course, in a much greater proportion the price of the commodity itself.

Secondly, If part of this debt be owing to foreigners, either they draw out of the kingdom, annually, a considerable quantity of specie for the interest; or else it is made an argument to grant them ureasonable privileges in order to induce them to remain here.

Thirdly, if the whole be owing to subjects only, it is then charging the active and industrious subject, who pays his share of the taxes to maintain the indolent and idle creditor, who receives them. Lastly and principally, it weakens the internal strength of a State, by anticipating those resources which should be reserved to defend it in case of neccessity."

And on page 334, speaking of the effect of a large National debt, he says:

"In short, our national debt and taxes (besides the inconveniences before mentioned) have also, in their consequences, thrown such a weight of power into the executive scale of government, as we cannot think was intended by our patriot ancestors, who gloriously struggled for the abolition of the then formidable parts of the prerogative and by an unaccountable want of foresight, established this system in their stead. The entire collection and management of so large a revenue being placed in the hands of the crown, have given rise to such a multitude of new offices, created by, and removable at the royal pleasure, that they have extended the influence of the government to every corner of the nation." * *

"And the same may be said with regard to the officers of our numerous army, and the places which the army has created. All which gives the executive power so persuasive an energy with respect to the persons themselves, and so prevailing an interest with their friends and families, as will amply make amends for the loss of external perogative."

The above was written about the year 1770 at which time the public debt of Great Britain, which Blackstone thought so dangerous to the liberty of the people of that monarchy, was 142,000,000 pounds sterling, or about $680,000,000. The debt of the United States is very near $3,000,000,000! Comment is unnecessary.

Pertinent Questions.

If reconstruction is a success, why isn't the army withdrawn?

If the Radicals want peace, why did they propose to arm the negroes?

If the Radicals mean equal rights, why do they advocate one currency for capital and another for labor?

If the negroes can vote for themselves, why pay the bureau to teach them?

If the Radicals mean equal rights, what do they put the negro above the white man for?

If the Radicals mean impartial suffrage, why does their platform say one suffrage North and another South?

If the Radicals want peace, what are they running their candidate on his military merits for?

Is it impartial suffrage to enfranchise the black and disfranchise the white man?

[From the Daily Post of Tuesday.]

DEMOCRACY.

GEN. BLAIR IN PITTSBURGH.

Fifteen to Twenty Thousand Democrats Turn Out to Do Him Honor.

The Grandest Demonstration Yet.

The Bondholders Amazed, and the Radical Office Holders Terrified.

Butternuts, Butternuts, where are you going?
Climbing a Pole to hear the Cocks crowing.
Butternuts, Butternuts, what do you see?
Copperheads, Copperheads, thick as can be.

Delegations Pour in from all the Wards of the Two Cities, the Boroughs and Townships.

The Grand Display of Banners, Transparencies, Torches, Music, and Democratic Voters.

The Meeting at the St. Charles.

GEN. BLAIR'S SPEECH.

Another Speech at First and Wood Streets.

INCIDENTS, &c., &c., &c.

A demonstration equal to that last evening is not recorded in the history of political campaigns in this city, and we doubt if in any city of the Union such a grand outpouring of the people has occurred after so short notice and so little effort as was put forth on this occasion. It was, in fact, an impromptu gathering—a spontaneous uprising of the masses—a great manifestation of devotion to the cause of truth and justice, to Constitutional liberty, to Democracy. General Blair, our gallant standard-bearer, who came to our city buoyant with hope for a successful termination of the November struggle, goes hence with that hope strengthened until it now amounts to a conviction that the tide of victory has set in, and that the triumph of our glorious cause is a foregone conclusion.

AT THE ST. CHARLES.

Long before the hour appointed for the organization of the meeting, an immense crowd had collected on Wood and Third streets, in the vicinity of the hotel, extending along both streets to a considerable distance. Indeed, at this time, it was said to be the largest assemblage ever seen in that vicinity. All this before any of the delegations from the various wards began to arrive. But more about these delegations hereafter. The meeting was organized with the following officers:

President—Alex. King.

Vice Presidents—John Moorhead, A. J. Dull, Dr. George H. Keyser, Captain Wm. Ward, Christopher Zug, Walter P. Lowrie, Rody Patterson, A. J. Baker, Wm. Irwin, David Strain, W. S. Jackson, Col. Samuel McKelvey, Peter O'Neal, Chris. Magee, Simon Johnson, John A. Strain, Dr. A. M. Pollock, John C. Dunn, John McKeown, S. R. Patterson, James Irwin, A. W. Foster, E. J. Keenan, W. J. Patterson, Dr. Kerr, Governor Wm. F. Johnson, W. J. Anderson, J. D. Lynch, James H. Hopkins, John R. Large, W. T. Farley, John Dunwoody, Dr. James Hooper, Dr. Swentzell.

Secretaries—R. S. Lynch, W. W. Alexander, R. R. Fenton, John W. Fox, Chas. B. Strain, John McClaren, John H. Bailey, R. G. Sproul, R. B. Patterson, T. Brent Swearingen, Hall Patterson, Jos. Beckham, J. T. Stockdale, Wm. H. McGee, Alfred Kerr, S. C. McCandless, Daniel O. Barr.

SPEECH OF GEN. BLAIR.

Thos. J. Keenan, Esq., in a few appropriate remarks, introduced General F. P. Blair, the Democratic candidate for Vice President of the United States, who came forward amid the most enthusiastic cheering and spoke as follows:

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the issues pending this contest. The multitudes that assemble to listen to public speeches attest the thorough appreciation which the people have of the importance and the interest they exhibit in the result of this election. I shall not, therefore, feel myself at liberty to make any preliminary remarks before coming to the discussion of those questions in which the real interest is centered. I am sure no personal considerations with regard to the merits of any of the candidates can have any influence with the people in making up their decisions as compared with the principles which are involved. The real question is: How shall we best restore peace, confidence and prosperity to the country after this long and exhausting struggle? and, what policy is best calculated to promote this end? The people will decide with their unerring judgment in favor of that policy which commends itself to their sound and discriminating senses, without regard to the popularity of the candidates put forward to represent the different policies proposed. [Applause.]

I believe that proscription, persecution, disfranchisement, or arbitrary despotism, has never, in the history of the world, produced peace. It has been tried in the countries of the Old World; it has been tried since the dawn of history, and if it has ever produced peace, it has never produced prosperity. Ireland attests the truth of this observation. With a soil of wonderful fertility; with a people endowed with genius and intellect of the highest order, energetic and brave, she has been under the stern rule of the conqueror for centuries. Proscription and persecution, disfranchisement and arbitrary despotism have done their worst. She is still without peace; she is still without prosperity. Her people have long been oppressed, and whatever son of the Emerald Isle is to be found upon the green sod of his native land, or an exile wandering in foreign countries, there is one sentiment before all others that he fondly cherishes, and that is detestation of the tyranny that has made a desolation of his home. [Prolonged cheering.]

There are other instances of oppression, amongst them—Hungary and Poland. What has oppression brought upon these people? Has it given them peace? Has it given them prosperity? Is it to be expected, or does any man believe that proscription, persecution, disfranchisement and military despotism which the opponents of the Democratic party have now for four years visited upon the desolated regions of the South will produce concord, fraternal feeling, and the re-union of the hearts of the people. Never during the whole period of the war, when our victorious armies ravaged the lands of the South, did its people suffer more painful depredations, more deep humiliation than that under which they now lie prostrated. They are now under military rule. The guarantees of the Constitution, making sacred "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," are also unmeaning words for them. The Radical party have made a new Ireland in America. They have borrowed all the old forms of tyranny which for centuries have been in use in that country, and again have put them in operation in our fair and sunny regions of the South; and as if to give a keener sting—a deeper humiliation than it was possible for the English to apply to the Irish—they have subordinated a brave and generous people of the South to an alien race of semi-barbarous black people. I contend that this policy can never produce peace.

The people of this good city have in times gone by participated in the prosperity of those once fertile States. The rich staples necessitated the purchase of supplies of manufactured articles. We have millions upon millions of dollars annually from the energetic and ingenious manufacturers of your great city. In the destruction of the prosperity of those States necessarily comes the destruction of the mutual benefits of their lucrative trade. Will the people of Pittsburgh permit their animosities against the people of the South, animosities engendered by a long and protracted war, to lead them to aid in the destruction of the prosperity of the South, and in destroying their prosperity, to inflict a fatal blow upon their own? I do not theorize. I speak facts, known to every thoughtful man in this community. In former times every steamboat and railroad car that left your city went freighted with the productions of your manufacturers to the South. Now the people of the South, not alone by the calamities of the war, but by the persecution, proscription, and confiscation, which have been practiced since the war, are incapable of supplying themselves with the food necessary to save them from starvation. Every year since that war has ceased there again comes the cry of distress throughout the finest of that once rich region, appealing to the Christian charity of the North, and the world, to save them from famine, and there are those to close their ears to this cry of men, women and children, and shut their hearts, and so far from giving relief, they have employed themselves in keeping alive the animosities of that desolated country. They have fought over the battles of the whole war, raised up the bones of the buried dead, paraded the skeletons of Andersonville, and kept alive the flame of bitterness in order that they may maintain themselves in place and political power. Is this policy conducive to peace? Is it likely to restore us to prosperity? Is it not, on the other hand, the policy best calculated to mar the tranquility of the country?

To maintain this policy, to hold this people in subjugation, requires an army, and that army requires to be paid; and we are now paying it at the cost of a hundred and fifty millions of dollars a year, taken from the hard earnings of the people encumbered with an enormous public debt.

The same policy requires the maintenance of the Freedmen's Bureau, by which idle negroes are pensioned and formed into political associations to further the objects of the Radical politicians. This institution takes from the earnings of the toiling millions of the North many millions of dollars annually, and the same policy will necessarily be leagued to similar exactions and extravagances.

Is this policy of expenditure in the maintenance of vast armies, and in these eleemosynary Freedmen's Bureaus calculated to restore prosperity to this nation, already burdened with an enormous public debt, the interest on which amounts to infinitely more than was necessary to maintain our whole government previous to the war. That debt, contracted for the maintenance of the Union, all men agree in saying that it should be paid to the last dollar. [Cheers.] But in the manner of its payment there is a wide difference in sentiment between the two great parties of the country.

The policy advocated by the Democratic party in this respect is the payment of the debt according to the contract made at the time the debt was contracted—payment of the debt in the same kind of money which was advanced to the Government; the payment of the debt in the same money in which we pay all other debts. [Applause.] The most sacred debt ever contracted by a nation, payment of that debt in the same currency in which we paid all our soldiers; in which we now pay them their pensions, to the widows and orphans of those who gave their lives for the country. [Cheers.] The bondholder has no higher claims upon this government than those who saved the country; he has no more sacred demand than the widows and orphans of our fallen heroes. He loaned to the government greenbacks, not worth at the time one half of their value now. The contract was to pay him in the same money, the lawful money of the government. And he has no higher claims either in equity or justice; for by the words of his contract he was to receive the same currency in which we had paid our soldiers and now pay their pensions. If the Radical policy is to maintain in this country its standing armies, its Freedmen's Bureaus, and other wasteful extravagances, together with the sum necessary to pay the interest upon the National debt, the result will be exactly what the result has been since the war, that instead of a diminution of our debt contractors will add to it. Every monthly financial statement has shown the addition rather than the diminition of the National debt. The same policy will produce the same result, and we shall go on increasing our National debt, and whilst our Radical friends proclaim the payment of the principle and interest in gold, their policy will inevitably be the bankraptcy of the Nation and repudiation of the debt. [Applause.]

The Democratic policy, on the other hand, which proposes to reduce the National army; to dispense with the Freedmen's Bureau; to curtail the other enormous extravagances of the Government—will enable the country to pay off a portion of this debt each year. The saving thus made will cause such credit and confidence as to restore the lawful currency to the equilibrium of gold, and thus save the honor of the Nation, pay its public debt, relieve the people of taxation and restore the country to prosperity, bringing with it the blessings of peace and fraternal feeling. [Cheers.]

I have been denounced by my opponents as a man willing to renew the rebellion, a revolutionist; and I may be pardoned, I hope, if, having been defamed in your midst, I say some words in defence of the position I have taken heretofore, and which have been made the ground work of this serious charge to which I have adverted. The occasion which has given rise to this great outcry and clamor, and which has been taken up by all grades of orators belonging to the other party, distinguished Senators, ex-Senators and Secretaries of War, [Cheers.] was a letter addressed by me to the meeting of the Democratic Convention, declaring that in my judgment the reconstruction acts passed by Congress were unconstitutional, null and void,—that these acts had been so decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, a Court organized under the Constitution to pass upon the constitutionality of all acts of Congress in the last resort, and that the President of the United States, who has sworn to maintain and support the Constitution, dared not without violating that oath permit these acts in palpable violation of the Constitution, and so declared to be by the Supreme Court, to be executed; [cheers] that he would be compelled by his oath to maintain the Constitution and not allow it to perish by any act of Congress.

What are these reconstruction acts? They supplanted civil government in ten States of the Union and substituted military despotism in those States in the face and in defiance of the declaration of the Constitution, that the military was always to be subordinate to the civil power. Is that policy of the reconstruction acts constitutional? [Cries of No! No!] Am I a revolutionist because I say the military was always to be subordinate to the civil power, or are those men the revolutionists who have overthrown that portion of our Constitution and made the military supreme in one-third of the States in this Union? The Constitution declares that every man charged with an offence shall have the right to trial by jury, a jury of his peers. That right has been taken away by the reconstruction act so-called, from every human being in ten States of this Union. Am I a revolutionist because I contend for the restoration of that right which has descended to the people of this country from their ancestors who wrested its concession from King John at Runeymede—or are those men composing the Congress that has overthrown the sacred right—are they revolutionists? [Cheers.]

And so, my fellow-citizens, the Constitution of the United States declares that the writ of habeas corpus shall never be suspended except in times of domestic insurrection, and yet, in the time of profound peace, when the Government has no enemy within the wide borders of this country, Congress has suspended the sacred rights of habeas corpus in ten States of the Union. We are those who contend that this shield of the rights of all men in this country—the highest and the lowest—shall again be restored. Are we revolutionists, or those who suspended it? [Great cheering.]

Again, the Constitution prohibits Congress from passing a bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law. In defiance of this provision of the Constitution—one of the most important as guarding the liberty, prosperity and life of a citizen—Congress has passed a bill of attainder against whole States and communities, depriving them of their most sacred rights of citizenship, degrading and disfranchising them without any charge—without any trial—without any witnesses—without any presentment to a Grand Jury—without the verdict of a petit jury, but simply by a Legislative enactment, declaring the offense, inflicting the penalty, and executing their own judgment; and that, too, upon an *ex post facto* law, even made after the offense was committed. And, my fellow-citizens, are those of us who denounce this violation of the Constitution, this most important and vital provision—vital to every interest of every citizen of this country—are those of us who denounce this to be charged as revolutionists? or are those who have actually overthrown every safe guard of freedom contained in the Constitution to be considered as revolutionists? In addition, the reconstruction act takes from the President all prerogatives as commander and general of the army and navy, and places in his stead, with the actual power of the President—the general of our armies—the candidate designated by the Radicals for the Presidency, who stands with the whole of the army at his beck, and his bayonets at the throats of eight millions of white people in the South, pinning them to the earth in order to compel them to support him for the Presidency, and submit to the domination of an alien and semi-barbarous race of blacks? Are those who denounce the establishment of military despotism—are we revolutionists, or are those who establish this despotism upon the ruins of the country—are they revolutionists? This same fragment of Congress has invaded the sacred precincts of the courts of justice, and robbed the Supreme Court of the United States of the jurisdiction lodged in its hands by the Constitution to pass upon the constitutionality of the legislation of Congress, intimidating by threats and overawing their decisions. Are those who contend for the restoration of the Union, for the constitutionality and authority of the courts, and the co-equal and co-ordinate branches of the Government, against the usurpations of Congress—are we who denounce and hold them up to be called revolutionists, or are they who stigmatize us, the revolutionists? [Cheers.] I hurl into their teeth the charge of revolutionist. I hold them up before the nation as revolutionists and malefactors, that have trodden under foot the Constitution which they had sworn to maintain and have made black perjury to their souls. [Cheers.] They are the revolutionists—they are the usurpers, and they have decreed against those who wish to restore the Constitution, and with it the restoration of peace and prosperity to the nation as handed down by our ancestry.

It would seem that it would need no argument to show the substitution of military government for civil government with the South, the suppression of trial by jury, the suppression of the *habeas corpus* in times of peace, the passage of acts, the attainder and *expost facto* laws and acts divesting the President of his authority as a Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and the substitution of their candidates in arms in his place, the overthrow of the Supreme Court. No arguments are required to show that these acts are unconstitutional, null and void. [Loud Cheers.] If the Supreme Court, the very body designated by the Constitution to pass upon the validity and the constitutionality of the congressional legislation, have decided in more cases than one that the principle upon which these acts are established are unconstitutional, null and void. They decided it in the case of Milligan and Bowles, from the State of Indiana. Where a Military Commission tried convicted and condemned the parties, the Court decided that they were civilians, and that though the war was then waging in the South, yet in the State of Indiana the courts were open and competent to try cases, and that the proceedings of the Military Commission were illegal, unknown to the Constitution, null and void, and that every man had a right to be tried (unless he was in the military or naval service of the United States) by a jury of his peers. In the case of Cummins vs. the State of Missouri, where a Catholic Priest was tried, found guilty and condemned to pay a fine for preaching the gospel without having taken the prescribed test according to an act of the Legislature of the State of Missouri, the Supreme Court of the United States held that this test oath was *expost facto*, was a bill of attainder and therefore unconstitutional null and void. [Loud cheers.] These two cases embrace the whole principle upon which the reconstruction acts stand. They declare that principle to be unconstitutional, and now what is the duty of the President under such circumstances. The Presicent having sworn to maintain the Constitution, should he stand by and allow it to perish? He cannot do it and keep unviolated his oath. If he does permit our Government to be overthrown and revolutionized by the acts of a fragment of a Congress pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court he then becomes a revolutionist himself, and if he should sternly take his stand upon the Constitution and maintain it and keep his oath, he would simply discharge a duty which he had solemnly undertaken. What is the motive for which these men keep up the war upon the subjugated people of the South, trampling upon their desolated homes, inflicting humiliation and degradation upon those who have quietly submitted to our power; with what motive have they overthrown the great land marks of our written Constitution, and handed down to us by our forefathers. To me it seems that these acts have all been done for the purpose of familiarizing our people with acts of despotism committed against a people against whom the animosities of the North have been kept alive, and the people having thus been made familiar, it will be easier to apply them to the balance of the country, and bring us all under their tyrannical sway. It is the military instincts of the candidates of the Radical party, the General of the army, and the other leading officers of the army, which teach them that this party is the party of despotism. Because if a Government, an arbitrary and despotic Government, resting upon this basis is to be established in our country, the great chiefs of the country, who wield all power upon which the Government stands, will necessarily be the men of the greatest importance in the country. General Grant, against whom personally I have not one syllable to whom I am grateful for the services he has he has rendered the country, from whose laurels I would not pluck a small leaf if it were in my power to do so, has, in my judgment, however, allowed himself to be seduced by his ambition. I know, and I have a right to speak of his public acts, since he is a public man asking the favor of the people of the country, I know, and the country knows, that he does not approve of the Radical programme, that he disapproves it, and that he gave his cordial support to the measures of Mr. Johnson at the beginning of his administration, and testified before a Congressional Committee, upon his oath, that his measures were identically the measures of Mr. Lincoln; that the North Carolina proclamation, the first paper in which Mr. Johnson disclosed his policy, was written by E. M. Stanton under the instructions of President Lincoln, read in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, approved by every member of it, and Grant himself cordially assented to it. Why has he changed? Why does he now go back on his own report, that he made to President Johnson, after having visited the Southern States, subsequent to the war, in which he declared that the people of the South accepted the situation in sincerity and good faith, and that he hoped soon to see representatives of the South meet the representatives of the North in the Senate and House of the United States. Why does he now accept a different policy from that which he promised to General Lee in his parole. It is not that General Grant is in affinity with the negroes; because I once knew him when he was a pro-slavery Democrat. It is not that he has any hatred for the soldiers or the people of the South, because he asked and obtained amnesty and pardon for those who were in arms against the Government. It is because his military instincts teach him that the party who have put him forward are in favor of absolute and despotic Government, and he expects to be made the permanent dictator of the country. In my judgment, he would not exchange the office which he now holds to be the Constitutional President of the United States for four years, and then retire from public life still a young man. He would prefer his present position as better suited to his tastes and military education, and equal in emolument to the other, which lasts for life, were he not tempted by that last infirmity of great minds—ambition; and he is willing to see the liberties of his country overthrown, if by so doing he can attain for himself the great prize of permanent and absolute power during his life. The purposes of the Radical party in overthrowing the Constitution of the country, in clothing an alien and semi-barbarous race with political power in the third of the States of the Union; the disfranchising of the enlightened and educated people, in order to make the blacks supreme, point unmistakeably to their ulterior objects. It is a crime not only against free government, but against civilization and the christian religion. It discloses the hypocrisy and cant of that party of pretended moral ideas. Nothing could be more immoral; nothing could be more unjust, because it involves the substitution of ignorance for education, and vice for virtue, the feted worship in the place of the pure tenets of the Christion faith. Their policy includes the idolatrous Chinese of California and the pacific coast, and the Indian tribes, recently erected under Radical legislation into territorial places, preparatory to their admission as States of the Union. These races predominate over even the white men of the North. They have given to three millions of blacks at the South twenty Senators to the United States Senate, and fifty members in the House of Representatives; whilst it requires four millions of whites of the State of New York to send two Senators to the United States Senate, and three millions of white people in the State of Pennsylvania to send two Senators; and the three million blacks at the South have as many members in the House as the seven millions of white people from the great States of New York and Pennsylvania combined, so that in fact the negro at the South, by those reconstruction acts, is made equal to ten white men of the State of New York and State of Pennsylvania. How can this be justified? Upon what theory of human rights can persons imagine any other motive than that which seems transparent; that the Radicals, having lost confidence in the white race, are willing to call in the blacks to make them the tools and instruments of maintaining themselves in power and position against the votes of the majority of the people of the Northern free States, as well as against the whole body of the white race at the South. And what better force could be found to maintain despotism than these ignorant black men, with no aspirations and no appreciation of liberty, in the sense we understand it? In my judgment, the policy of the Democratic party, which looks to confining the governments of the South, as well as at the North, to the people of that race who established this Government for themselves and their children, and who are educated and enlightened, and have created civilization which exists amongst us, as the best policy for the restoration of peace and prosperity, and the maintenance of that form of government which has been transmitted to us by our ancestry. [Loud cheers.]

ARRIVAL OF DELEGATIONS—TRANSPARENCIES, MOTTOES ETC.

Shortly after Gen. Blair began to speak delegations came pouring in from every quarter, marching as near to the stand as it was possible for them to go, until Wood street all the way along from First to Fifth avenues, presented an unbroken mass of people. Third street, from market to a considerable distance above Wood, was also densely packed with humanity. A great mistake was committed in holding that meeting in the city. A four acre lot in the country would have been better, and the crowd would have filled it up.

THE PROCESSIONS.

It was impossible that our reporters could be everywhere last evening, and if any delegations have been overlooked in the subjoined description, they must attribute it to the fact that they were marching simultaneously on numerous thoroughfares, and not to any intention on our part to slight them.

First Ward, Pittsburgh, turned out a delegation of one hundred and twenty men, with banners and torches; among them we noticed:

"Greenbacks for Bonds and Equal Taxation."

"We are for a Whiteman's Government."

"Seymour and Blair Our Choice."

The Second ward was represented by the Jackson Guards, one hundred and fifty in line with torches. A transparency with a negro in the act of loading a musket with the motto, "Let us have Peace."

"No Compromise with the Bondocrats."

"One Currency for All."

"Seymour our Statesman—Blair our Hero."

Third and Fifth wards club, Pittsburgh, turned out in the neighborhood of five hundred with torches and banners, the prominent inscriptions being:

"Third and Fifth wards good for 600 majority."

"The Constitution and the whole Union."

"Seymour and Blair, the Nation's choice."

The Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, with one hundred and fifty men in line presented a grand appearance. Their main transparency contained.

"Heighth of manhood's expectation—negro equality."

"We vote for Seymour and Blair."

"Radical blessing—the poor man's nose to the grindstone."

"The Union and the Constitution."

Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, was represented by two hundred voters, carrying flags and torches. Among their transparencies we noticed a good take off of the bondholders' procession. It was labelled "A leading feature on the 24th Sept," and was represented by a female with the—Grecian bend and a "goddess" seated in a butcher wagon chained to a rock. Another with the head of the negro "Camilla." Mottoes:

"Greenbacks for Bonds."

"C—More and Blair."

"Our country needs statesmen."

"We vote for principles, and not for pay."

Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, made an exceedingly handsome display, having nearly three hundred men in line, with torches and flags. Their prominent banner contained a large rooster with a number of smaller ones with the inscription,

"The Post's Roosters."

"The military subordinate to the civil power."

"Seymour our first, and Blair our second choice."

Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, was represented by over two hundred staunch Democrats, every one of whom was supplied with a torch. Prominent mottoes:

"Greenbacks for Bonds."

"White Men to Govern."

"We Revere the Constitution."

Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, urned out three hundred men with torches, flags and transparencies.

The Tenth ward was well represented, and the men were supplied with torches.

The Eleventh ward was likewise represented.

Twelfth ward—We know our friends will pardon us for saying that to this Club belongs the credit of making an extraordinarily fine display. It turned out in the neighborhood of four hundred, and its banners were immense—showing a great amount of wit and good taste. One contained a negro on a tight-rope making for the White House, saying he would "Fight it out on that line!" Other transparencies were inscribed as follows:

"The President directs me to return his thanks to His Excellency, Governor Seymour, and his staff, for their efficient and prompt action." E. M. STANTON—1863.

"Truth and justice will prevail."

"Our debt is increasing over eight millions a month. What a blessing!"

"I am satisfied that the mass of the men of the South accept the situation of affairs in good faith." Gen. GRANT.

"Butler says Mrs. Surratt was Murdered! So say we."

"Remember that Colfax, in 1864, said he would not vote for a Foreigner or a Catholic."

"Let the Sword now be laid on the altar of Civil Law."—HORATIO SEYMOUR.

"The Constitution, a covenant with hell and a league with the Devil."—WENDELL PHILLIPS.

"The Bonds shall be paid in Gold."—RADICAL.

"Slavery is not dead South. The position of the Whites and Blacks is only reversed."

"The Soldier, and the Soldier's Widow and Orphans, our Government creditors, shall be paid in Greenbacks."—RADICAL.

"Give us arms, cries the Carpet-Bagger. Give us peace, says Grant."

"Seymour saved Pennsylvania from the Rebels in '64. He will save the Union in '68."

"Temperance, Sobriety and Honesty—the policy of Seymour."

"Let there be no more robbery of the Government under the cry of Loyalty."

"The loyalty of Governor Seymour I never doubted."—GOV. CURTIN.

"The citizens of the Southern States are anxious to return to self-government within the Union, soon as possible."—GEN. GRANT.

"Greenbacks for Bonds and Equal Taxation."

"Pay the Debt and Save the Interest."

"The Radical Friends—The Bondholders."

"The Treasury Plunderers—The Cotton and Spoon Thieves."

"Our Friends—The Toiling Masses."

"The Public Debt a National Blessing."—JAY COOKE & Co.

"In a time of Peace the Workingmen are supporting an army of 60,000 men. Let us have peace."

The Thirteenth and the Fourteenth wards were well represented. The prominent transpariencies being one representing a white man bending almost double, loaded down with taxes, while in the background sat a negro laughing. Mottoes:

"No Negro Government."

"Greenbacks for the 5-20 Bonds."

"If Greenbacks are good enough for the Soldier, they are good enough for the Bondholder."

The Jackson Guards, of East Liberty, made a most creditable display. There were over one hundred in line, dressed in blue flannel shirts, leather caps and belts, each member carrying a torch and greenback flag, with "one currency for all."

First ward, Allegheny, turned out one hundred and twenty men with torches. Their banner was inscribed,

"Greenbacks for bonds."

"Equal taxation."

"Seymour will be our next President."

Second ward, Allegheny, two hundred and fifty with torches—This Club was disappointed in getting their transparencies ready, but will have them in time for Monday next.

Third ward, Allegheny—Large delegation with torches and flags. Transparency—

"Seymour and Blair, our next President and Vice President."

Fourth ward Allegheny—This Club turned out more than a hundred, with their large flag recently presented by the ladies of that ward, and as the Club passed along Wood street last evening, it was decorated with two wreathes. Transparency with a carpet-bagger motto:

"Greenbacks for Bonds." "Equal Taxation."

Fifth ward, Allegheny. Well represented, each member carrying either a torch or a transparency. Motto:

"Seymour and Low Taxes, Grant and High Taxes."

"You Pays your money, you takes your choice."

"Practical Repudiators—Senator Sherman and our Tom."

"We are coming, Horatio, three million Democrats more."

"The Union and the Constitution."

"Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania good for Seymour and Blair."

"The Pacific States O. K."

Sixth ward, Allegheny, was represented by nearly three hundred men with torches. A large transparency, containing a negro, and labelled

"Sambo, the Radical candidate for President in 1872—Tom Williams for Vice President."

"One currency for all men—Rich and Poor alike."

McClure township appears with over one hundred lanterns. Transparency—

"Cass Club of McClure township."

"One kind of money for the soldier, producer, bondholder and laborer."

"Greenbacks for bonds."

"Seymour and Blair—Democratic nominees."

The young men's Jackson Democratic Association—Although this spirited organization appears last on the list, it by no means follows that their turn-out was a small one. Two hundred members, accompanied by an excellent band, and wearing badges, made a good display. This organization will take an active part in the demonstration on Monday next, when they appear on horseback.

THE POST BUILDING.

All the windows of the five story building occupied by the Post establishment were brilliantly illuminated, and as the delegations marched past, cheering lustily, the livid glare of red lights illuminated the streets for many squares.

The St. Charles Hotel was also attractively decorated with lanterns.

We acknowledge a serenade by the band accompanying the Young Men's Jackson Association, and also by the Ninth ward Glee Club, all of whom have our thanks.

THE NUMBER.

The number who attended the meeting is variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand, while there were large crowds on all the streets besides.

ANOTHER SPEECH.

At the corner of Wood and First streets another meeting was organized, which was ably and eloquently addressed by A. M. Jackson, Esq., of Bucyrus, Ohio.

At about ten o'clock Gen. Blair ceased speaking, when the crowds dispersed, the various delegations forming into line and marching homeward.

Taking the little affair of last evening as an indication, we are prepared to say that the 5th of October will see the largest crowd that has ever assembled in this city.

GOOD TIDINGS FROM ELIZABETH.

A correspondent in Elizabeth borough, writes us cheering news of the political situation in that section. Speaking of the banner carried at the late bondholders' show in this city, by a delegation of *thirty-five* men and boys from that borough, on which were inscribed the words, "Elizabeth will give Grant 500 majority," our correspondent says, that little delegation did not display those figures at home. He says that they had no banner when they left Elizabeth, and he is inclined to think that the Radical County Committee had it all ready for the delegation when they landed. The report of Grant's popularity up there is all "bosh." Our correspondent continues at some length to give facts proving that the Radicals are nowhere in that section, notwithstanding their boasting, and that no such majority as five hundred for Grant is dreamed of there. We would be glad to print the letter entire, but the press upon our columns this morning prevents it. A large Democratic Club was organized in Elizabeth, called the "White Boys in Blue," with the following officers:

President—James Donaldson; Captain—Chas. E. Oliver; First Lieutenant—J. C. Bartley; Second—C. Craighead; First Sergeant—R. Donaldson; Second—C. Moymeyer; Third—J. Bennett; Fourth—R. Wray. Secretary—Doc. Lambert. Treasurer—Jas. Friend. Corresponding Secretary—J. J. Kichney.

EIGHTEENTH WARD DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

The Democracy of the Eighteenth ward have nominated the following ticket:

Select Council—J. Harvey Jones, one year; Thomas Donnelly, two years.

Common Council—J. W. Duncan, N. P. Sawyer.

Alderman—E. H. Hastings.

School Directors—Thos. Donnelly, W. A. Sproul, Stephen C. M'Candless, Philip Jaugerman, Henry B. Foster, John H. Shawyer.

Constable—Thomas Driscol.

Assessor—E. H. Hastings.

Assistant Assessor—Daniel Hastings.

Inspector of Elections—N. P. Sawyer.

Judge of Elections—Stephen C. M'Candless.

THE RECEPTION OF HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON.

At a meeting of the Committee of Arrangements for the fifth of October, held yesterday, a committee was appointed to receive the Hon. George H. Pendleton, at the State line on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, on Saturday evening October 3d. The names of the gentlemen composing said Committee will be found on our second page, and they are particularly requested to meet at the headquarters, No. 104 Fifth street, this morning, at 10 o'clock.

GRAND RALLY AT TEMPERANCEVILLE.

The Democratic Club, of Temperanceville, met on Saturday evening last, and raised a monster hickory pole, at the house of that staunch Democrat, Mr. Frank Fitzgerald, corner of Main and Walnut streets. After the pole was set in its place, the largest political meeting ever held in the borough assembled, and organized by electing James McBride, Esq., President; James Kelly, A. Jaquay, Edmund Scully, Andrew Lowstetter, William Bryant, Owen Flannegan and Joseph Hays, Vice Presidents; H. D. Ryan and Wesley Kearns, Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by A. Jaquay, William Reardon, James Evans, James K. P. Duff, and Joseph Hays, Esq'rs. The speakers were frequently applauded. While Mr. Jaquay was speaking, the First Ward Pittsburgh Democratic Club came upon the ground, bringing with them on the top of the flag staff the rooster that is to crow on the morning of the 14th of October. The Club was enthusiastically cheered.

Notwithstanding the uncomfortable condition of the place where the meeting was held, it was kept up until a late hour, when it adjourned with cheers for Seymour and Blair. The Great Western Brass Band was present, and furnished excellent music.

A LETTER to the St. Louis *Republican*, dated Walnut Grove, Ark., Sept. 8th says that on a previous Sunday, at the conclusion of religious services at the church in that place, the congregation were assailed, and five of their number shot down, one of whom died instantly. On the next day another was not expected to live, and the remaining two would probably recover. The shooting is said to have been done by Radicals, the persons shot being Conservatives or Democrats. No arrests were made.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR,.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.
JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
OFFICE: CORNER WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT:
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
FRANK P. BLAIR,

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
CHARLES E. BOYLE.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
WELLINGTON H. ENT.

CONGRESS—XXIInd DISTRICT,
ANDREW BURTT
(Independent Citizens' Candidate.)
CONGRESS—XXIIIrd DISTRICT,
LEWIS Z. MITCHELL.

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATE—ALEX. W. FOSTER.
ASSEMBLY—JOHN ROGERS, CHAS. P. WHISTON, JOSEPH D. LYNCH, E. A. FRETHY, B. A. MCGINTY, W. W. ALEXANDER.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—DAVID D. BRUCE.
ASST. DIST. ATTORNEY—JOHN COYLE.
COUNTY COMPTROLLER—C. W. EYSTER.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER—JAS. M'CLEARY.
COUNTY SURVEYOR—SIGISMUND LOWE
DIRECTOR OF POOR—BARNES FORD.

CITY TICKET:

MAYOR—JAMES BLACKMORE.
CONTROLLER—THOMAS W. WRIGHT.
TREASURER—WILLIAM F. M'BRIDE.

PHILADELPHIA, September 21.—The following is the correct electoral ticket. Democratic papers will please copy.

W. A. WALLACE.

William V. McGrath,	George W. Cass,
C. Ernest Kamerly, M. D.,	Jesse C. Amerman,
	J. Potter Withington,
Chas. M. Leisenring,	William B. Gorgas,
Simon W. Arnold,	William P. Schell,
George R. Bertell,	Cyrus L. Pershing,
Harry R. Corgshall,	Amos C. Noyes,
Reuben Stahler,	Wm. A. Galbreath,
R. Emmett Monaghan,	John R. Packard,
David L. Wenrich,	James C. Clarke.
Bernard J. M'Grann,	James H. Hopkins,
William Shirk,	Edward S. Golden,
A. G. Brodhead, Jr.,	Samuel B. Wilson.
John Blanding,	

"PASS THE WORD ALONG THE LINE PENDLETON IS COMING!

OFFICE OF THE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY CAMPAIGN
COMMITTEE, 104 FIFTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 28, 1868.

DEAR SIR:—We urge upon you the importance of promptly turning out on the Fifth of October, at the Mass Convention of the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania. Come on horseback and on foot! Come in delegations, old and young! All come and contribute to make this last grand rally, prior to the October election, a grand success! Let every Democrat urge upon his neighbor to turn out. Come and aid us in our common cause, and let us mutually contribute one day to our country.

By order of the Committe of Arrangements. S. P. ROSS, Chairman.

LOOK OUT FOR COLONIZATION.

HEADQ'RS SOLDIERS AND SAILORS
STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28, 1868.

A so-called Soldiers' Convention is to be held in this city; under the auspices of the Radical party, on the 1st and 2d of October. The additional assessment of votes is to be made on the same days. From information in our possession, it is believed that the Convention was appointed for that time with a view to bring here persons from other places, falsely pretending to be soldiers, and to assess and vote them in this city.

Our friends in this and other States are earnestly requested to furnish us, at the earliest possible moment, the name and description of every man leaving their respective localities to attend the convention, in order that he may be identified should it be attemped to register or vote him. The fraud contemplated may thus be prevented, and those who attempt to perpetrate it brought to punishment. WM. A. WALLACE.
Chairman State Central Committee of Penna.

SAM'L J. RANDALL,
Chairman Joint Committee of Organization for City of Philadelphia.

We were informed yesterday that upwards of sixty men were introduced into Latrobe to remain for ten days, be assessed, and vote for JOHN COVODE. When he was arraigned in Westmoreland county once before, for colonizing voter from this place and the men confessed, he promised, if they would let him off never to attempt it again, but he is at his old tricks and we can assure him he will not get off quite so easily this time.

WE have letters from a number of persons calling our attention to the fact that a concerted effort is making to use the Soldiers' Convention in Philadelphia for the Republican party. Men are to be sent into close districts and desperate measures resorted to to carry them. Let our friends be on the alert everywhere, and if any man attempts to vote who is not legally entitled, arrest him, and let him be promptly and severely punished.

THE meetings in Ohio whenever Mr. PENDLETON has appeared, are reported to be the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in the State. The feeling manifested in this region to see and hear this eloquent gentleman is very great, and we may safely promise him a welcome worthy of the old Keystone, on Monday next.

HINDMAN AND WALEWSKI.

The telegraphic news from the West brings the notice of the death, by assassination in his own house, at Helena, (Ark.) of General THOMAS C. HINDMAN, late of the Confederate army.

He was born in 1818 in Tennessee. Served in the Mexican war, as 2d Lieut. of Mississippi volunteers. He was elected by the Democrats to Congress from the First District of Arkansas in 1859.

He was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention in 1860, which nominated STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS for the Presidency. At the outbreak of the rebellion in the South in 1861, he entered the Confederate service as a Brigadier General under General BUCKNER, of Kentucky.

He had command at Memphis, and after being promoted to the rank o Major General claimed command in the entire country west of the Mississippi.

He was severely injured at the batle of Shiloh, by the fall of his horse, which was shot under him.

Having been charged with obtaining $1,000,000 from the banks of Memphis, on pretended authority from Gen. BEAUREGARD, and with having grossly exceeded his powers in various respects, the case was brought before the Confederate House of Representatives, in 1862, and finally General HOLMES was put in command in Arkansas, and General HINDMAN was arrested.

His disgrace did not continue long, for he commanded at the sanguinary battle of Prairie Grove, near Fayetteville, (Ark) in December, 1862. The battle of Chickamauga appears to have been the latest in which he figured during the Rebellion.

By Atlantic telegram of yesterday, we learn of the death of another notorious if not distinguished character, Count FLORIAN ALEXANDER JOSEPH COLONNA WALEWSKI.

He was born in Walwic (Poland) May 4th, 1810. He is reputed to have been the natural son of NAPOLEON I. by a Polish lady. He first devoted his exertions to the cause of Poland, and at the age of nineteen went to London to interest some prominent statesmen in its avor. After the Revolution of July, 1830, he entered the French army and was promoted to a captaincy, but soon resigned his commission. He became a man of society and dramatic author.

He was one of the founders of the *Paris Messenger*, and author of several political pamphlets such as The "African Question," The "English Alliance." In 1840 he wrote a five act comedy entitled "The School of the World," which met with very little success.

He was a diplomat in Egypt under THIERS, and also under the GUIZOT ministry, and was in Buenos Ayres in the revolution of 1848. On his return President LOUIS NAPOLEON appointed him successively minister to Florence and Naples. In 1854 he was ambassador to London, and afterwards in place of DROUYN DE L'HUYS, Minister of Foreign Affairs; then Minister of State in place of M. FOULD; grand officer of the Legion of Honor in 1852, and Senator in 1855. Thus, although beginning this world in an existence pronounced contraband in human law, and as unholy smuggling into the world against all law, both divine and human, his Countship has been a lucky dog, because of his imperial father and imperial bar-sinister cousin, NAPOLEON the Third.

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE.

The *World* says that in the name of impartial suffrage, Congress has forbidden Virginia, Mississippi and Texas to vote at the coming election, and it is now desired to know whether the votes of those States are to be counted as making up the total vote of the Electoral College. If so, the total will be 317, and 159 necessary to elect. If not, the total will be 294; necessary to elect, 148. The point seems to have been left open as placing a discrepancy of eleven votes at the disposal of Congress, to manipulate according as, in the light of the election returns, the interests of moral ideas may require. If SEYMOUR should get 148 votes, it would be no election and must go to the House; if GRANT should get 148, it would be all right, a fair election, will of the people, ge-lorious triumphant, and so on. Let us have peace, if we have to cheat for it.

HON. WILLIAM STRONG has written a letter resigning his office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, on account, it is stated, of the inadequacy of the compensation, and intends to practice his profession in Philadelphia. Judge STRONG has been upon the bench for nearly eleven years and his term would not have expired until 1872. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "The vacancy will have to be filled by appointment of the Governor, and the commission thus issued will extend to December, 1869, as there can be no election under the law to fill the vacany until October of next year.

Pity the Judge did not resign sixty days ago, so as the people could have elected his successor this fall.

J. EDGAR THOMSON is quoted by Republican papers as going for GRANT. There can be no doubt about that—so is WASHBURNE—neither ever belonged to the Democratic party. Where is the other convert?

AT THEIR OLD TRICKS.

We have already spoken of the colonizing schemes of the Radicals, to save, if possible, their Congressmen, from WILLIAMS' district, on the other side of the Allegheny, which is considered safe, into MOORHEAD'S, where they fear the popularity of BURTT, and the awakening of the workingmen to their true interests, are likely to defeat their candidate—NEGLEY.

JOHN COVODE, who tried this game so effectually two years ago, by transporting voters from Allegheny county to his own district, it seems, is at it again. The following letter, under his frank, was sent to a person who could not appreciate the morality and honesty of such transfers of voters, and has, accordingly, exposed the scandalous attempt:

GREENSBURG, Pa., Sept., 22, 1868.
JOS. PORTER, Esq., New Texas:

Dear Sir—The election of Mr. Covode will be very close. We desire that every vote *possible* will be polled. Could you not arrange it to have as many of your hands in *this county* as possible. You will understand. The matter is in your hand. Please see that as many of your hands as possible will be in this District, at least ten days before the election.

Yours truly, J. C. RANKIN.

Such are the doings of these Radical Pharisees, who ostentatiously display outward purity, sound false alarms about tricks and frauds intended by the Democrats, and are secretly, themselves, putting into practice all the inventions that knavery can suggest to deceive and cheat at the polls. Gen. NEGLEY must stop this game—he has no voters to spare; "Rads." from Allegheny are already colonizing in Pittsburgh for him; he needs voters as bad as COVODE; COVODE, instead of carrying off NEGLEY'S voters, should keep a sharp look-out that NEGLEY does not seduce away some of his; it is diamond cut diamond—nip-and-tuck in a reputable race to see which can beat in cheating! Go it NEGLEY! Go it COVODE! The devil take the hindmost! Two to one that COVODE beats in the race, and that FOSTER then beats "Allegator" among the lawful, honest voters!

WHAT now lengthens the time of the toiler? The immense debt with which the Radicals have burthened the nation. If we were free from any taxation, direct or indirect, six hours of work would earn as much as ten do now. One hour more of work ought to meet a laborer's share of the cost of the government; another hour should pay his share of the national debt. He now works two hours more than he ought, to pay for the military and negro policy of Congress and its corrupt schemes.

SURVEYOR GENERAL CAMPBELL insists upon collecting all the back interest due the Commonwealth from the lands of the State, amounting to several millions. This must come from the farmers, no one else, which will be a pretty heavy tax during the next year. He does not claim credit for having paid in much money during the last year, but wants to be re-elected to prove how much he can do in the future. The farmers of Western Pennsylvania will have to bear the principal part of the burden. Look to it.

LETTER FROM MR. PENDLETON.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, September 29.—The *Commercial* publishes the following: "CIRCLEVILLE, Ohio, September 28. The letter in the *Commercial* of to-day, as being from me to Somers Kenny, of Texas, dated Bangor, Maine, September 21st, is a forgery. Your kindly commands conveyed the first knowledge I had of the letter, or of the person to whom it was addressed.

GEO. H. PENDLETON."

Nearly every Republican paper in the country has contained vehement criticisms on the Texas letter of Mr. PENDLETON. They will never publish the correction.

THE citizens and Labor Reform ticket for Mayor, Controller and Treasurer, will be the only one in the field against the regular Republican ticket. The Democratic City Convention having deemed it inexpedient to nominate. This is right and gives an easy road for Mr. BLACKMORE to travel, as he will be supported by all good citizens without regard to party.

REPUBLICANS are so alarmed at the magnificent demonstration of the Democracy on Monday evening that they are now passing around the hat to pay the expenses of another show on the 8th. They are frightened at the headway of the Democracy, and have made up their minds that something must be done. No use; the thing is sot.

REPUBLICANS are passing the word that the tide has turned against them and unless extraordinary efforts are made everything is lost. Democrats are in good spirits and self-reliant, they know their cause is as just as eternal truth and that it appeals to the honest masses with irresistible force. Let no man doubt or hesitate about the resnlt.

THE Chairman of the State Central Committee entertains the hope he will be able to secure the presence of General McCLELLAN, on next Monday, at the Mass Convention in this city. Acres of live Democrats would welcome him with a "hurrah" that would utterly dismay what is left of the "Rads."

THE Republican Committee ought to send to Cincinnati for a fresh supply of corn juice, if they intend to have another procession, the supply here is exhausted.

CONDITION OF THE FINANCES.

The speech of Mr. EDWIN ATKINSON, made to mystify and deceive on the financial condition of the country, has had an extensive run in the Radical papers. It was caught up with the avidity drowning persons are said to catch at straws. The great facts that five hundred millions a year are collected from the people, and that the public debt is increasing at the rate of ten millions a month, were standing out as withering monuments of mismanagement and peculation. Something had to be done at this critical time, when their lease of power was nearly out, or the voters would not renew it. So the old resort was had to misstatements and falsehoods, and the inventive genious of Mr. ATKINSON was brought into service. The Hon. GEO. H. PENDLETON, in his Indianopolis speech, as the Boston sophister had gone out of his way to attack him, took the following notice of him:

There is a gentleman who has made a speech recently, in the State of Massachusetts, in which he undertakes to defend—not to defend, but rather to contradict—this whole charge of extravagance against the Republican party. His name is Mr. Edwin Atkinson, of Boston. I have seen his speech reported in the Radical papers in all our Western States. He undertakes, as I said before, to defend the Republican party against the charge of extravagance.

He tells us, however, that there was a great deal of that debt outstanding, which did not appear on the books of the Treasury. That is, no doubt, true. We all knew it; we all charged it. When we did, these same gentlemen would say that that was a Copperhead exaggeration. He said that Mr. McCulloch made his report in such a way as that the people would believe that it was $2,700,000,000, when, in fact, it was $3,200,000,000, and he goes to work to explain to us that $800,000 000 of that debt has been paid by the Republican party within the last three years.

You will remember that I told you that Mr. Secretary McCulloch stated that in August, 1868, the debt was $2,700,000,000. This Mr. Edgard Atkinson, of Boston, undertakes to defend the Republicans from the charge of extravagance by charging them with the crime of duplicity and lying, for he says that the debt at that time, instead of being $2,700,000,000, was $3,200,000,000. How he found that out he don't tell us.

I do not like to question the accuracy of the statement of any gentlemen on the subject of fiuance who comes from the city of Boston, but if there is any farmer here who has not quite as high an opinion of these people as I have, I want him to work out a sum in arithmetic. The Secretary of the Treasury tells us that on the first of this month the public debt was $2,745,000,000. Mr. Athinson says that on the 1st of August, 1865, the debt was $3,285,000,000, and that they paid off $800,000,000. If that is true, what becomes of the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, McCulloch, that the debt amounted to $2,745,00),000?

I hope the debt is much less than the Secretary supposes, but as this is a little family quarrel between two Republicans, I have not the slightest interest in knowing who told the truth and who did not. Mr. Edwin Atkinson, like most men who have a bad cause, resorted to very hard words, and he has a good deal to say about various people, myself among the number.

It seems that this swift witness to Radical economy and honesty had been a heavy shoddy contractor during the war, furnishing the famous cloth which would make suits that would last the soldiers at least a week, and the celebrated shoes of such fine quality that one day's wear in the rain would dissolve their paste-board soles. ATKINSON says that himself and associates had claims against the Government of several millions at the close of the war and that this was a part of the debt that did not appear upon the books of the Treasury, and that he represented his case to a prominent official, who then had possession of the money bags of the government, and that they actually paid him not in greenbacks, as they did the soldiers, but in 7-30 bonds, bearing large interest, and that he converted them into 5-20 bonds bearing gold interest, and these are the bonds that the people are called upon to pay in gold.

Though this man is a willing witness, we doubt his competency, under the circumstances. He makes himself a party in interest, and his testimony would be thrown out of any court, as worthless. But he naturally gravitates among the pimping politicians, who have principles only for themselves—none for their country. Mr. PENDLETON thus closes his notice of him:

THE New York *Tribune* of the 24th, asserted that "the Hon. FRED. LAUER, of Reading, Pa., and one hundred and twenty-four of his friends and employes, all stout Democrats, have come out for GRANT and COLFAX." Mr. LAUER saw this falsehood and immediately telegraphed to the *Age* as follows:

Editors of the Age: Brand the article in the New York *Tribune*, of the 24th, an infamous farsehood. I am, as ever, a defender of the Constitution and a strong supporter of Seymour and Blair. FRED. LAUER.

The report as to Mr. LAUER'S friends and employes is equally destitute of truth. This action shows the manner in which the Radicals are endeavoring to prop the falling fortunes of GRANT and COLFAX.

THERE is no longer any doubt that the Democrats are colonizing extensively from Maryland, New York and even Kentucky. Yesterday a number of carpet baggers were assessed in a single ward in this city. No doubt the game is being extensively carried on. Our friends should be on the alert. Examine the lists and prepare to arrest the first carpet bagger who attempts to vote.—*Commercial*.

This is the cry of "stop thief" to divert attention from the real criminal. The Democracy of Maryland, New York and Kentucky will increase their vote and majority over any previous year, which may demonstrate the fact that they are all at home. The carpet baggers don't cuoe from Democratic States.

SENATOR BUCKALEW AND GEN GRANT.

The Rads who managed to have Gen. GRANT nominated for the Presidency, think they are sharp fellows. They are the same rogues whose love of power and plunder has sunk the nation so deeply in debt and burthened the people so heavily with taxation. It is a villanous game they are playing now. They are determined not to yield up their supremacy, which so gratifies their selfish passions. So they have set up a popular General as a decoy to allure the voters, whom they think are simple enough not to see through their cunning trick—not to see standing behind the grim warrior, pushed forward for their votes, the whole gang of Radical sharpers with their thumbs to their noses and their fingers waving, in high glee at the prospect of being re-elected through General GRANT to hold their places another four years.

No one can go for GRANT on the score of gratitude, for no lucky military man was ever so well paid for his services, The charge that Republics are ungrateful, cannot apply to this country, in the case of Gen. GRANT, should nothing more be done for him, for more favors, more wealth, and more honors, were never lavished upon a public servant than have been showered upon him. We call attention to what Senator BUCKALEW said on this subject, in a speech made a few days ago:

The General returned to Washington, bearing with him, as it were, peace in his hands. He was welcomed with the acclaim of the country. Everybody was willing not merely to do him justice, but to do him generous honor; and sometime afterward, when it was ascertained that it was agreeable to him and desired by him, he was voted to the rank of General intead of Lieutenant General. A new rank was created and conferred upon him, a rank never borne by any man in the United States before, a rank superior to that which was borne by General Washington himself. What next? The rich men of the country, those who had large means, manifested their feeling with regard to the termination of the war by magnificent presents to the principal General who had, toward the latter part of it conducted it. He was presented with a purse of $100,000 by the wealthy men of New York, at the instance of General Butterfield, (who by the way, was promoted shortly afterwards). He was presenied also, by the rich men of Philadelphia, with a valuable house thoroughly furnished, which is now rented and the income of which he receives. He was presented with properties of a similar character in other cities. These constituted a princely estate of themselves. They were bestowed by individuals out of their own means; nobody has any right to complain but the result was that, this General, who had been given by the Congress of the United States a rank above that which had been borne by Washington was made, comparatively speaking, a wealthy man by private munificence.

What more happened? The office assigned to him of General of the Armies, was an office for life; he holds it yet, and what is the compensation attached to it by our laws? The General commanding the army has a yearly compensation of $19,289 30 besides certain allowances not in the fixed and ordinary items—longevity rations, mileage upon journeys, &c. When off command, on other duty, the pay is $14,901 30. Here then is an office for life, with a compensation princely in magnitude, assigned this officer. Nobody can hold him up as an object of commiseration, or an example of Republican ingratitude. Nobody can ask you to vote for him as an act of justice and generosity, because the demands of both in his case have been fully met. Both by the government and the people he has been treated as never man was treated by them before. He has been made rich beyond the limit of ordinary desire; he has had official honor conferred upon him above that conferred upon Washington.

We do not desire to abuse General Grant. Ordinarily our speakers even pass by some matters which might be made subjects of criticism and remark. Let him stand where he is, with all the honors and favors that have been heaped upon him; but there is one thing we are not called upon to do. We are not called upon to put Benjamin F. Wade and Charles Sumner, and William D. Kelley and Robert C. Schenck into power for four years to come, because the mantle of General Grant has been loaned to cover their deformities. [Great applause.] Let this candidate, taken for a purpose, who has no "policy" of his own, and who is to give no just direction to the Government of the United States—let this candidate enjoy his honors, and his wealth, and his office for life, and if hereafter he do anything worthy of public commendation, let him have full credit and full honor and the applause of the American people; but let us who are concerned in the payment of taxes in this country; let us who are concerned in the preservation of our system of government, in the purity of our elections, in the maintainance of that system of regulated liberty which came to us from our ancestors—let us see to it that by electing proper men we shall have a constitutional and honest policy in our public affairs; that we shall have men who will bring our government back to the ancient landmarks of the Constitution, and to an economical administration of its powers.

The American people have never treated the Presidency as a mere reward for military service; nor did they ever think the camp a place for schooling men in civil knowledge; or that the habits of despotism which necessarily prevail there are fitted to form conservators of generous liberty. The civil bualification of WASHINGTON for the office were, not less than his military exploits, the grounds of his unanimous election. General JACKSON was not elected the first time he was a candidate. As his merits became known he grew in popular favor, and he was elected, in 1828, long after the close of the war in which he served. If as the Philadelphia *Age* says GRANT is to have the Presidency, without the fitness for it, merely as a "military reward," SHERMAN ought to be made Chief Justice of the United States upon the same principle. It would only a little more advance the Radical scheme for making this a military government.

THE Democracy of the Ninth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, which is composed of Lancaster county alone, has placed in nomination for Congress, HIRAM B. SWARR, Esq. As this is the District represented for the past ten years by THADDEUS STEVENS, and gives a Radical majority of from four to six thousand, it is idle to expect the election of the Democratic nominee. All our friends can do in the District is to poll as large a Democratic vote as possible, and with this view, we are glad to see that they have placed in the field their man. Mr. SWARR is a gentlaman of the highest character for integrity, of fine attainments as a lawyer, and of eminent business qualifications. He has been the leader of the Democratic party of that District for near twenty years, and no man enjoyed closer personal and political relations than he, with the late Ex-President BUCHANAN, as is evinced by the fact, that he is one of the Executors of Mr. BUCHANAN'S will, and a position of delicate and important trusts under it. The nomination of such men in every part of the State, could not fail to strengthen the Democratic cause, and in a close contest, turn the scales in onr favor. We congratulate the Democratic party of Lancaster county, upon the choice it has made, in the selection of its candidate for Congress, and only regret that Radical Republicanism is too rampant in that District, to permit us to indulge the hope of seeing it represented in Congress by one of the best men of the State.

PROSPECTS OF THE PACIFIC STATES.

A gentleman long a resident of San Francisco, and high in political and professional position, writes in the following confident tone to the Albany *Argus*:

Presidential prospects are excellent on this coast. Scarcely a reasonable doubt exists as to any of the three States. Never since I arrived in California have I seen Presidential nominations received with such prompt and enthusiastic acceptance as that of Seymour. Most certainly, after all, he was and is the man of men for the juncture. Chase might—perhaps would have periled the unity of the party. It is a fatal error to demoralize your rank and file.

There ir no doubt, remarks the *Argus*, that this is the language of one who speaks from a thorough knowledge of public opinion in the States of the Pacific. These young Commonwealths are Democratic. They intend to associate their future with the party of progress, and not with that of narrow hatred founded upon the past. It is to the future that California and her sister States look with glowing eyes. An unsurpassed destiny awaits them; and they have no temptations to look backwards, or turn aside to vent old grudges and resent old injuries.

California wants freedom of trade, a solid currency, peace at home, commerce abroad, and that freedom of State action which is not to be found under a consolidated government of the present day. It is easy to see why the group of which she is the centre, should take position in the Democratic column. They will be conspicious in the approaching victory.

Growth of the Debt.

On the first there appeared in the *World* the following:

In 1865 the public debt was $2,423,487,002 18. In 1868 it is $2,643,256,285. An increase of $219,819,282 82. Let us have peace.

A scurrilous city paper calls this a lie. Judge. In the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the state of the finances for the year 1867 (House Ex., Dec. No. 2, Fortieth Congress, 2d, session, page 1,) it is stated that on the 31st day of March, 1865, the debt was $2,423,487,002.18. Mind we are speaking of the debt now, and not of the debt less cash in the treasury, whereof hereafter. The public debt, then, on the 31st day of March, 1865, being $2,423,487,002.18, on the 1st day of September, 1868, is announced in the monthly statement as $2,643,256,285. An increase of $219,819,28s.8, as stated.

So much for the debt. Now for the debt, less cash, in the Treasury. On the 31st day of March, 1865, it was $2,366,955,077 34 On the 1st day of September, 1868, it was $2,535,614,313. An increase of $168,659,-235 66, or at the rate of $4,113,639 89 a month, and $49,363,678 68 a year since the war ended. The distinction between debt and debt, less cash, has been taken for two reasons: first, if I owe $100 and not $50—I owe the $50 in my pocket and $50 beside; and, second, we know by sad experience that the cash in the Treasury does not go to lessen the debt but is absorbed by that infinite army of loil leeches that, in the name of Humanity, Progress, Moral Ideas, and so on, commit habitually the grossest thefts. In tabular form, this is

THE GROWTH OF THE DEBT:

	Debt	*Debt, less cash.*
March 31, 1865..	$2,423,487,002 18	$2,366,955,924 84
Sept. 1, 1868.....	2,643,256,285 00	2,535,614,313 00
Increase.....	$219,819,282 82	$168,659,235 66

Let us have peace.—*World*.

Another Radical Lie.

The *Tribune* and some minor Radical sheets have stated that "Mr. Frederick Lauer of Reading, Pennsylvania, with one hundred and twenty-five of his employees, has declared for Grant and Colfax.

Mr. Lauer has for years been a prominent member of the Berks county Democracy. The ridiculous claim that he had abandoned the ranks of th eDemocratic party shows the straits to which Radicalism is avowedly reduced. The falsity of the assertion is sufficiently exposed by the following telegraphic dispatch:

READING, PA., Sept. 26, 1868.

Wm. Flynn, Washington, D. C.:

The article in yesterday's New York *Tribune* is a base fabrication. Have it so branded publicly. FRED. LAUER.

EUROPE.

The Revolution in Spain:

THE PRIME MINISTER JOINS THE INSURGENTS.

Madrid Hoists the Standard of Revolt.

The Revolutionists Form a Junta

The French Army Clamorous for War.

Proceedings of "Peace and Liberty" Congress, Etc., Etc.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

[By Atlantic Cable.]

LONDON, September 30.—The following important news was received from Madrid: Jose Concha, at the head of the Government at the Capital, and Manuel Concha, in command of an army in the field, have pronounced for the revolution. The people of Madrid, and the army garrisoning the city, have followed their example. A statue of the Queen has been dragged through the streets of Madrid by the rebels. General Pavia of the Royal army, who has been marshalling his forces for several days, has been utterly defeated by the insurgents in the province of Cundad Real. His army is dispersed and he is a fugitive. Marshal Serrans of the rebel army is marching on the Capital. It is supposed Gergeate has been captured by the insurgents. A provisional Junta has been formed, and perfect order prevails every where.

LONDON, September 30—Midnight.—The following dispatch has been received from Madrid, dated to-night: General Pavia has arrived here. He was badly wounded in his battle with the revolutionary forces. The Royal arms have been removed from the public buildings throughout the city by the soldiers. The citizens everywhere fraternize with the army, and the buildings in several quarters of the city are illuminated.

PARIS, September 30.—The Queen of Spain has arrived at Bayonne. M. Mon, one of the Queen's Councilliors who accompanied her Majesty on her recent visit to Biarritz, has resigned.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, September 30—5 P. M.—Cotton active and advancing; sales of 15,000 bales; middling uplands are worth 10⅝ to 10¾d. Breadstuffs—California wheat 1d lower—closing at 12s 7d; flour, 27s 6d for Western; corn, 32s 9d for mixed Western. Provisions quiet. Lard 72s. Bacon 57s. Tallow 47s. Petroleum firm.

LONDON, September 30—5 P. M.—Five-Twenties closed at 73⅝. Erie Railway shares, 21¼. Illinois Central, 95½; Consols closed at 94⅜.

[BY MAIL.]

NEW YORK, September 30, 1868.

The following has been received by mail from Europe: A Fenian had been arrested at Sheffield, and had directed the police to a place where one hundred stand of arms and one thousand rounds of ammunition were stored away.

According to the *Independence Belge*, the Grand Duchy of Baden had acceded to the North German Confederation, and the French Government, although made aware of the fact, resolved, for the present, to consider this step a purely German question—not being yet prepared to engage in war. This news is too important to be accepted finally without confirmation.

A terrible explosion took place at Metz, September 18th, at a cartridge manufactory. Sixteen women and thirty men were killed, and eighty women and thirty men severely wounded.

The London correspondent of the *Times* says the question of peace and war trembles in the balance. Only one man can tell us to which it will incline. The King of Prussia, who has been making a tour in North Germany, I learn, had a chilling reception in Dresden, says he wants peace, but is ready for war, and will fight it out to the end. It is for the Emperor Napoleon to decide. The other day at Chalons the camp broke into cries of "*Au Rhine*," "To the Rhine," and the Emperor would not even say a few words to his Generals, lest their purport might be mistaken.

The French army is ready and fierce for fighting. The nation sympathizes with the army. It remains to be seen whether the Emperor is strong enough to hold both in check. If not, the words "*En Avant*" may come to you through the Atlantic cable.

The committee charged with the arrangements of peace and liberty, which was to open at Berne on the 23d inst., have published their programme. After affirming that religion, as a matter of individual conscience, as well as public instruction, ought to be eliminated from political institutions, in order that the churches may no longer prevent the free development of society, that the united States of Europe can have no organization except one founded upon popular and democratic institutions, having federations as its bond, and that the existing economy system ought to be radically changed, they protest, in the name of the League, against any attempt at social reform, made by any despotic power, and propose for discussion the following questions:

First—What relation to liberty and peace are the advantages of the abolition of permanent armies and the national militia, or even of a general disarmament?

Second—What is the relation of the social and economic question, with that of peace, by means of liberty?

Third—What, in relation to peace and liberty, are the advantages of the separation of the Church and State?

Fourth—How may the federative principles be applied in different countries, and what may be the Constitution of the United States of Europe?

At this Congress, women will be allowed the same rights as men. They are invited to take part in the discussions, and propose questions which specially interest themselves.

Advices from Paraguay state that by an explosion of a mine at Humaita, the allied troops in possession, were nearly annihilated.

Chicago advices state that E. V. Robbins, President of the Board of Trade there, has failed, with liabilities of between $75,000 and $100,000. The "corner of corn" is supposed to have been the cause of his failure.

At the cricket match yesterday, at Boston, between the All England Eleven and the United States of Boston, the former won by a score of 180 to 76.

PHILADELPHIA.

Gen McClellan to Visit Here—Inquest in the Case of Mary Mohrman—The Supreme Court Allows the Names for Naturalization to be Published—Base Ball Matters—Judge Strong's Letter of Resignation—Judge Williams Appointed His Successor.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

PHILADELPHIA, September 30.—General McClellan is expected here next week, and will address the Democracy. He is to have an immense reception.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of Mary Mohrman resulted in a verdict, "that she came to her death fro.. strangulation, after having been violated at the hands of some, person to the jury unknown."

The application made to the Supreme Court, for permission to copy the names and vouchers for naturalization papers, was granted this morning. The said copies to be made in the presence of the Prothonatary's clerk. The object of the applicants is to publish names, which was at first forbidden.

The Cincinnati base ball club concluded their games here to-day, defeating the Olympics, by a score of 41 to 20, in a game of seven innings.

In the game with the Keystone's yesterday the Cincinnati club was two ahead, but it being dark the ninth inning was called, which gave the game to the Keystone's by two runs. The Cincinnati left for New York this evening.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28, 1868.

To His Excellency, Governor Geary:

DEAR SIR: Accompanying this you will receive my resignation of my office of Judge of the Supreme Court. I am constrained to resign not by any disrelish for the duties of Court, or for its associations, but by a sense of duty to my family, for whom I ought to make some better provision than I can make in my present situation.

When retiring from the bench, permit me to say, I feel the deepest interest in the Court, and to express a desire that my successor may be a man in all respects fit for the situation. Such a man, I think, you will find in the Hon. Henry W. Williams, now a Judge of the District Court at Pittsburgh. He was the Republican candidate last fall, and in my judgment no better man can be found. I earnestly commend to you, and urge his appointment It is very desirable that the vacancy be filled so that your appointee may join the Court when it convenes at Pittsburgh, on the 19th of October next.

I am, very respectfully and truly, yours,
W. STRONG.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, PA., Sept. 30., 1868.

Hon. Wm. Strong:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst., tendering your resignation as Judge of the Supreme Court. After a careful consideration, I feel myself constrained to accept, sincerely regretting that the Commonwealth, at this juncture, should be deprived of the eminent learning, integrity and patriotism, with which you have so long adorned the bench.

Most respectfully, JOHN W. GEARY.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, PA., Sept. 30, 1868.

Hon. Henry W. Williams, Pittsburgh:

I hereby tender you the appointment of Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, *vice* Wm. Strong, resigned. Will you accept? JOHN W. GEARY.

WASHINGTON.

Appointments of Store-keepers and Guagers—Movements of Gen. Frank P. Blair—Orders of the President Respecting Alabama Affairs—Military Affairs in Alabama Referred to Gen. Meade for Discretionary Action.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, September 30.—The following Internal Revenue appointments were made to-day:

Store-keepers—Thos. McLeary, J. F. Pepper, John J. Richardson and Samuel Montgomery, Twenty-fourth District, Pa.; Thos. E. Harrison, A. Lower, Twenty-third District, Pa.; James L. Miller, Fifth District, Indiana; R. M. Pollock, Third District, Missouri. Thos. Dewitt and Chas. B. Strain, Twenty-second District, Pennsylvania; A. Frazier and W. H. Walker, First District, Ohio.

Gaugers—Lewis Weikareas, L. M. Rexford, Tenth Pennsylvania district; W. Johnstone, fifth Kentucky district; John A. Whaley, C. H. Phillips, Malron Fiske, and George D. Fiske, Fifth California district.

The internal revenue receipts to-day amount to $475,000. For the fiscal year to date, $40,650,890.

Major General Frank P. Blair arrived here last night, and left this morning for the residence of his father at Silver Springs, Maryland.

The official copy of the resolutions of the Alabama legislature is endorsed:

FIRST.

Referred to the Honorable Secretary of war for consideration and action.

(Signed,) ANDREW JOHNSON.

SECOND.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 28th, 1868.

Respectfully referred to Major General George G. Meade, commanding Department of the South, for his action, under instructions from the Department, transmitted to General Meade, August 25th, 1868.

It was the purpose of these instructions to confer upon the Department commander all the authority which the laws allow, and it is the limits of his lawful authority, that Maj. Gen. Meade exercise full discretion in his action, to the end that in any event the peace may be preserved.

(Signed,) J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War.

THIRD—Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Sept. 29th, 1868.—Respectfully transmitted to General Meade, commanding the Department of the South, for his guidance.

By command of General Grant.

(Signed,) E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General.

DELAWARE.

Politics in Wilmington—Gov. Swan, of Maryland Speaking for the Democracy.

WILMINGTON, DEL., September 30.—A considerable degree of political feeling is exhibited in this city, and in all the northern part of the State, large meetings have been held by both parties. Last night General King spoke for the Republicans at City Hall. To-night, Governor Swan, Mr. Latrobe, and Senator Pinckney White, are announced to speak for the Democrats. Governor Swan and General King are, are rival candidates for Congress in Baltimore, and their visit to Wilmington is accepted as part of their canvass in the lower counties.

NEW YORK.

Serenade to General McClellan—Verdict in the Case of the Jersey City Explosion—Arrest of an Express Robber—Water Street Rat-pit Meetings—Fire in Brooklyn—Fenian Matters.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NEW YORK, September 30.—At the request of General McClellan, no public demonstration was made on his arrival yesterday. On Friday night, however, the McClellan Legions will serenade the general and turn out in a torchlight procession. It is expected that there will be upwards of forty thousand persons in the procession.

General McClellan remained in retirement to-day.

The jury in the case of death from an explosion of coal oil, in Jersey City, condemned the manufacture of explosive oils in crowded cities.

At the navy yard to-day, the gunboat Marblehead, was sold to J. S. Talbot for $14,000. The gunboat, De Soto, was also sold to H. F. Livingston, for $47,000.

George H. Martin, one of the alleged robbers of the Merchant's Union Express, who was brought here from Canada, was to-day discharged, the company abandoning the proceedings against him.

Jacob Wyman, committed to a cell in the station house last night, as a disorderly person, committed suicide by hanging himself with a neck tie.

The Water street rat pit and dance house prayer meeting was thinly attended to-day.

About 250 delegates attended the Protestant Episcopal Diocesean Convention here to-day. Dr. Morgan preached a sermon, urging the avoidance of ecclesiastical squabbling. Communion was administered. The Secretary and Treasurer were re-elected, and a standing committee appointed.

At the auction sale of Stanton coal the prices show an advance of about one dollar per ton.

A seven thousand dollar silver service has been presented to Henry Keep, President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, by several bankers here.

Rowell's furniture store, on Fulton street, Brooklyn, was burned this morning. Loss small.

President Ryan and General O'Neill Fenians, have had a rupture, and Ryan threatens an *expose* of bad practices.

NASHVILLE.

Merchant Swindled—A Negro Attempts to Rob, and Murders a Citizen—The Assassin of Gen. Hindman Undiscovered.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NASHVILLE, September 30.—A young man named R. C. Curd, yesterday purchased a large amount of groceries on Front Row, ordering them to be sent to the corner of Tennessee and Butler streets. This morning the merchant went there with his bill, but failed to find either the goods or Curd.

John Nelson, a negro, attempted to rob another man named Spencer Gray, whom he had discovered with three hundred dollars in Fort Pickering yesterday afternoon. Gray resisted, when Nelson drew a large knife and stabbed him in the side, inflicting a mortal wound, and started to run. Some negroes who had seen the affair pursued and captured him, and delivered him to the police, who lodged him in jail for trial.

Robbins, who was arrested here on the charge of assassinating Gen. Hindman, has been acquitted by the authorities at Helena. There is as yet no clue to the murderer.

NEW ORLEANS.

Unwarrantable Action of the Board of Registration.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NEW ORLEANS, September 30.—In the Senate, yesterday, the committee, appointed to investigate the action of the board of registration, made a report which says, the board, of which Wm. Baker is the chairman, has given instructions to the various boards of supervisors throughout the State, that are wholly unwarranted in theory, and entirely beyond the law; that their action in refusing to recognize the naturalization papers from the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh District Courts was wrong, the board having no power to pass upon the validity of a judicial act; and these instructions deprive persons of the benefit of article ninety-nine of the Constitution, which deprivation is unjust and clearly against the Constitution. The report was adopted.

General Bacon's bill confining the registrars within the laws, was passed to the first reading, and made the special order for to-morrow.

NEWS SUMMARY.

A man has been arrested near Philadelphia who is believed to be the murderer of little Mary Mohrman.

John Strong, of the New York Supreme Court, has tendered his resignation in consequence of ill health.

James Caskey, a prominent tobacco merchant of Richmond, Virginia, died in that city yesterday.

At Auburn, New York, yesterday, the Democratic Convention nominated Elmore P. Ross, as candidate for Congress from the 24th District.

Maurice Bonaparte, of Burlington, N. J., cousin to the Prince Napoleon, was struck by a locomotive near Philadelphia, on Tuesday, and so badly hurt that he will probably die. He is nearly eighty years of age.

By the falling of the western wall of the Skating Rink, Boston, Friday night, George Gookin, of Chelsea, was killed, and Madison Putnam and Elisha Saville were injured, but not seriously.

A. W. Phelps, of Conn., and C. A. Hayward, of Massachusetts, addressed a large meeting of workingmen, in Philadelphia last evening, and were followed by Thomas B. Lawrence, the Democratic candidate for Congress from that city.

Haban, who was stabbed, on Friday in Cleveland, by a sailor named English, died yesterday morning. His wife, who was also stabbed, will recover. The people are greatly exasperated, and talk of lynching English and his accomplice, Whitmore.

A train of ten cars on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, was destroyed by fire seven miles east of Urbana on Tuesday. The fire was occasioned by an explosion in the forward car, supposed to have contained nitro-glycerine. The engine was completely demolished by the explosion. The engineer was seriously hurt, and the fireman slightly.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Grand Mass Convention

OF THE

DEMOCRACY OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA,

AT

PITTSBURGH,

MONDAY, October 5th, 1868.

A DAYLIGHT PARADE AND A TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION.

The following eloquent speakers will be present to address the people:

Hon. GEO. H. PENDLETON,
Gen. W. H. SLOCUM,
Hon. CHAS. E. BOYLE,
Hon. HEISTER CLYMER,
Gen. ALF. B. McCALMONT,
Hon. RICHARD VAUX,
Hon. W. A. GALBRAITH,
Hon. EDGAR COWAN.

Let the friends of Constitutional Government, in the Western counties, go to work and send large delegations to greet the able and eloquent champions of Democratic principles.

Arrangements have been made with all the Railroads and steamboats, to issue Excursion Tickets.

THE DAYLIGHT PARADE.

Order of Procession:

GREAT WESTERN BAND.

CHIEF MARSHAL,

Gen. Richard Coulter, of Westmoreland County.

AIDS:

Col. Wm. Sirwell, of Armstrong county.
Col. Robert Anderson, of Allegheny county.
Lieut. J. H. Odell, of Beaver county.
Col. J. P. Linton, of Cambria county.
Capt. Geo. Gilmore, of Fayette county.
Lieut. Saml. Montgomery, of Greene county.
Capt. Hannibal Sloan, of Indiana county.
Col. P. O'Brien, of Lawrence county.
Capt. Hugh Keys, of Washington county.
Capt. Wm. Hassan, of Venango county.

Capt T B Swearingen,	Col J K Kerr,
Capt P M Guthrie,	Major Wm M'Candless,
Capt R B Guthrie,	Lieut W J Patterson,
Major Thos. Gibson,	Capt E Eberhardt,
Capt J B Moore,	Sergeant C Yost,
Gen D H Williams,	Corporal Thos. White,
Maj. Jas A Lowrie,	Major G P Vierheller.
Capt. John K Barber,	Capt. O S M'Ilwaine.
Capt. J. B. Barbour.	

The Aids will report to General Coulter, at the St. Charles Hotel.

Delegations of Soldiers and Sailors, Captain John Rodgers, Marshal, will form on Wood street; right on Water.

Young Men's Jackson Democratic Association, Captain J. B. Moore, Marshal, will form on Wood street; right on First.

Carriages with Speakers and Reception Committee will form on Wood street; right on Second.

FIRST DIVISION—Col. Robert Anderson, Marshal.

Comprising delegations from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Eleventh wards, city of Pittsburgh, will form on Water street, right resting on Smithfield.

SECOND DIVISION—Maj. Jas. A. Lowrie, Marshal.

Delegations from the Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards, Pittsburgh, will form on Water street, right resting on Wood.

THIRD DIVISION—Col. J. D. Duncan, Marshal.

Delegations from the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty second and Twenty-third wards, Pittsburgh, on Water street, right resting on Ferry.

FOURTH DIVISION—Lieut. L. Brecht, Marshal.

Delegations from Allegheny City, and boroughs and townships on that side of the river, on Penn street, right resting on Water.

FIFTH DIVISION—Dr. James Kerr, (Birmingham) Marshal.

Delegations from Birmingham, South Pittsburgh and other Districts on the South side of the Monongahela river, on Liberty street, right resting on Water.

SIXTH DIVISION—Col. George S. Hays, Marshal.

Delegations from West Pittsburgh, Temperanceville, Charliers, Moon and Findley Townships, will form with right resting on south end of the Monongahela bridge.

SEVENTH DIVISION—Capt. Frank O'Brien, Marshal.

Delegations from the boroughs of McKeesport, Wilkinsburg, Port Perry and the townships of Penn, Plum, Patten, Wilkins and Versailles, will form on Ferry street, right resting on Water street.

EIGHTH DIVISION—Sergt. L. Einstein, Marshal.

Delegations from adjoining counties, will form on Grant street, right resting on Fifth street.

An aid to the Chief Marshal will be at the Depot, to whom the Commanders of such Delegations can report.

Delegations are requested to be at the places assigned to them at eleven o'clock, A. M., promptly.

The Chief Marshal will wear a red sash, and his aids wil wear white sashes. The Chiefs of Divisions will wear blue sashes.

The head of the procession will move at 12 o'clock, precisely, and march down Wood street to Water, along Water to Grant, Grant to Fifth, (being joined by the other divisions in the order above enumerated,) along Fifth to Market, Market to St. Clair, and across the Suspension Bridge to Federal street, along Feleral to North avenue, and to the place of meeting on West Common.

☞ In case the weather should prove unfavorable, the procession will turn off Federal street at Robinson street to the Allegheny Skating Rink, where the meeting will be held.

The Torchlight Parade.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Great Western Band.

Chief Marshal—W. J. ANDERSON.

AIDS:

James Irvin,	Jos. R. Hunter,
James M. Taylor,	John Gordon,
John A. Strain,	Jno. P. Heisel,
D. E. McKinley,	Robert Morrow,
W. F. Richardson,	B. F. Boyle,
Henry Bourdman,	Frank Tack,
A. G. Cochran,	P. Loughran,
P. Fetherstone,	A. J. Hagan,
P. Gelchsheimer,	W. P. Cherrington,
Jackson Sutton,	Joseph S. Finch,
Matthew Baird,	Augustus Hartje,
J. C. McGratty,	Paul H. Hacke.
Hall Patterson,	Moore Thompson,
Nathan Bernhart,	P. Habermann,
Alex. Greenwalt,	Michael Aronson,
B. Fleisher,	Robert H. Roach,
Fred. L. Ihmsen,	Alf. Lloyd,

The procession will be headed by the members of the Young Men's Jackson Democratic Association.

FIRST DIVISION—Frank M. Hutchinson, Marshal,

Comprising the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards, Pittsburgh, will form on Isabella street, west of Anderson.

SECOND DIVISION—Wilfred Fetterman, Marshal.

The Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Eleventh wards, Pittsburgh, on Robinson street, west of Anderson.

THIRD DIVISION—J. C. Buffum, Marshal.

Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth and Fifteenth wards, Pittsburgh, on Lacock street, west of Anderson.

FOURTH DIVISION—A. J. Baker, Marshal.

Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards, Pittsburgh, on Stocton avenue, west of Anderson street.

FIFTH DIVISION—Jos. F. Beckham, Marshal.

Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards, Pittsburgh, on Water street west of Union avenue.

SIXTH DIVISION—W. T. Farley, Marshal.

First, Second, Fifth and Sixth wards, Allegheny, and McClure Township, on Ohio street west of Federal.

SEVENTH DIVISION—B. J. Kane, Marshal.

Third, Fourth, Seventh and Eighth wards, Allegheny, on Water street, west of Federal street.

EIGHTH DIVISION—A. G. COCHRAN, Marshal.

Delegations from the South side of the Monongahela river on Stockton avenue, west of Federal street.

NINTH DIVISION—JAS. F. RITCHART, Marshal.

Delegations from boroughs and townships between the rivers, on Lacock street, west of Federal street.

TENTH DIVISION—ROBERT LIDDELL, Marshal.

Delegations from other localities, on Robinson street, west of Federal street.

The first division will move at 8 o'clock precisely along Anderson street to East Common, and Ohio street to Federal, being joined by the other divisions in the order above enumerated. Along Federal street and across Suspension Bridge to Penn street, thence to Harrison thence to Liberty, thence to Grant, thence to Fifth, thence to Wylie, thence to Fulton thence to Pennsylvania avenue, thence to Ross, thence to Fourth, thence to Grant, thence to Fifth, thence to Wood and the St. Charles Hotel.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

se30 S. P. ROSS, Chairman.

WILSON'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AN HEADACHE PILLS,

The Best Pill Before the Public

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27, 1865.

I have used Wilson's Pills several years in my family. In my opinion they are *decidedly* the best Pill for general use that has ever been presented to the public. D. H. HAZEN, Attorney at Law.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,

Sole Proprietors,

No. 76 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ **SAMARITAN'S GIFT!—THE** MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.—Yes! A positive cure for all diseases arising from Youthful Indiscretion. Contains no mineral, no balsam, no mercury. Only ten Pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. Sent by mail. Price—male packages, $2, female, $3.

LEUCORRHŒA OR WHITES.

As this complaint is very common with delicate females, we cannot avoid calling their attention to the use of the Samaritan's Gift, and we assure them that by following the directions which are on each package, you will soon get rid of that most troublesome disease, and become robust and hearty.

Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

and remedy for

SCROFULA, ULCERS, SORES, TETTER, SPOTS, SCALES, BOILS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, SYPHILIS, &c.

SCROFULA.—This foul taint or corruption, which lurks in the system, may be known from its peculiar effects, as tuberculous consumption, ulceration of the liver, stomach and kidneys; eruptions and eruptive diseases of the skin, pimples, blotches, boils, tumors, tetter and salt rheum, scald head, ring worm, ulcers and sores; pain in the bones, side and head; female weaknesses, whites, ulcerated uterus, and general debility. These being only some of the most prominent symptoms of Scrofula, yet we hope they will suffice to show the necessity of the timely use of a remedy that will eradicate the disease from the system.

Mild cases soon yield. Six bottles will cure the worst cases. Price $1.25 per bottle.

For sale by Joseph Fleming, 84 Market street, and by Druggists generally.

DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, 915 Race treet, Philadelphia. fe21:M W&Sly&aw

COOK STOVES

GET THE BEST.

BISSELL & CO'S.

TRIUMPH

For Bituminous Coal.

Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any Stove in the Market.

BISSELL & CO.,

235 Liberty Street.

Also on hand and for sale,

PARLOR STOVES,
PREATING STOVES,
GRATE FRONTS,
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STEAM TO GLASGOW

AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

FAVORITE CLYDE BUILT PASSENGER Steamers are intended to sail EVERY SATURDAY, with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW and DERRY, from pier 20, North river, at 12 o'clock, noon. RATES OF PASSAGE, Payable in Currency, Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.

Intermediate, to Glasgow or Derry, $35

Steerage, $30.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, or to

WM. BINGHAM, JR.,

70 Fifth street, Chronicle Building, up stairs, Where plans of the Cabins can be seen and berths secured. jy16:eod

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ TWELFTH ANNUAL

FAIR

OF THE

Allegheny Co. Agricultural Society,

AT

IRON CITY PARK,

October 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, 1868.

The Grounds will be open to the public on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. The HORSE CIRCLE will be open for Lady Equestrians on each of these days, at 3 o'clock

Exhibitors must become members of the Society, and have their articles entered on or before TUESDAY EVENING, October 6th.

All articles and animals for exhibition (except horses) must be within the enclosure by TUESDAY NOON. Horses will be received on WEDNESDAY MORNING, but must be previously entered.

Competition open to Exhibitors from all parts of the country. se30:W:TH:FAM:1tw

☞ **WHAT EVERY HORSEMAN** WANTS.—A good, cheap, and reliable liniment. Such an article is DR. TOBIAS'

VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT.

In Pint Bottles, at One Dollar. For Lameness, Cuts, Galls, Colic, Sprains, &c., warranted cheaper than any other. It is used by all the great horsemen on Long Island courses. It will not cure Ringbone nor Spavin, as there is no Liniment in existence that will. What it is stated to cure it positively does. No owner of horses will be without it after trying one bottle. One dose revives and often saves the life of an over-heated or driven horse. For Colic and Bellyache it has never failed. Just as sure as the sun rises, just so sure is this valuable Liniment to be the Horse Embrocation of the day. Use it, one and all. Depot, 56 Cortlandt street, New York. Sold by all the Druggists and Storekeepers.

Pittsburgh Flag Manufactory,

AND

HEADQUARTERS FOR CAMPAIGN GOODS,

FLAGS MADE OF BUNTING SILK and Muslin, for processions, houses, poles, &c., from three inches to fifty feet, with or without names of candidates.

Campaign Medals and Pins, with portraits of candidates. Samples sent on receipt of 25 cents.

Badges, Charts, Lives of Candidates, Song Books, Lanterns, &c.

Send for a Price List. Agents wanted. Address JOHN W. PITTOCK, Opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh, Pa. aug5

☞ **BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.**—Essays for Young Men on the interesting relation of Bridegroom to Bride, in the institution of Marriage, a Guide to matrimonial felicity and true happiness. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa. se22.3md&w

EPILEPSY, OR FITS.

A SURE CURE FOR THIS DISTRESSING complaint is now made known in a Treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it for Fits, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. Sent free to all on receipt of their name and address, by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grant street, Jersey City, N. J. se26:3tw

CUNARD LINE.

Steam Weekly to and from

Liverpool and Queenstown.

THE NEW FIRST CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS of this Line, carrying passengers on one deck only, sail from NEW YORK every Thursday; from LIVERPOOL every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage from New York, $80 gold.

Steerage Passage from do $30 currency, Including all necessary provisions.

Certificates, available for twelve months, issued, to bring passengers from Liverpool or Queenstown, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, Havre, Paris, &c, AT LOWEST RATES.

For passage apply to E. CUNARD, 111 Broadway, New York, or to

JOHN J. McCORMICK,
108 Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.
oct:TU:TH:S

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

INCORPORATED 1866

CAPITAL - - $100.000

Office: No. 80 FOURTH STREET.

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Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.

Bank open daily, except Sundays, from nine o'clock a. m., to 4 o'clock p. m., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from six to nine o'clock. m14tf.

☞ **HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT** AND PILLS.—When a sore, or ulcer, or abscess, has become chronically seated in the leg it is considered very difficult to eradicate. Hospital treatment rarely accomplishes a cure in these cases; yet there never was a case discharged as "incurable" from a public institution, which Holloway's Ointment might not have healed if applied according to the directions. As chronic ulceration implies a taint in the blood, it may be as well to take a dose of Holloway's Pills now and then to purify that fluid. Sold by all druggists.

BOWEN, POTTER & EBBS

WOOL Commission Merchants,

102 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Consignments Solicited.
Cash Advances.
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TO LADIES.—IF YOU REQUIRE A reliable remedy why not use the best? Experience has proved that

DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS

Have no equal. They are safe and sure in ordinary cases.

Price One Dollar per Box.

DR. HARVEY'S GOLDEN PILLS,

four degrees stronger than the above, are intended for special cases, and may always be relied on.

Price Five Dollars per Box.

Illustrated Private Circulars sent free. Enclose stamp. If you cannot procure the pills enclose the money and address Dr. J. BRYAN 96 EAST 13TH ST., NEW YORK, and they will sent free from observation by return of mai

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

[From the Daily Post of Friday.]

THE BONDHOLDERS

Their Exhibition Yesterday.

"Loyalty" Drenched and Disheartened.

A Large Procession of Empty Wagons,

And a Goodly Number of Drunken Men.

DISCRACEFUL PROCEEDINGS.

Peaceable Citizens Insulted and Threatened.

AND 'FRATERNIZATION WITH THE NEGRO."

Colored Troops in the Procession.

The Situation Aptly Illustrated.

Deluded Taxpayers on Foot and Bondholders in Carriages.

The Foul Party Shows Its Hand

HE SAYS "COLD FOR BONDS."

They did it yesterday. When "loyalty" got drenched to the skin with a cold rain it excited pity in the bosoms of all—even the "copperheads." But when "loyalty" got soaked with bad whisky it presented a sight so degraded and beastly as to create disgust in the minds of all decent people. Peaceably disposed citizens were struck with abhorrence at the conduct of the numerous drunken vagabonds who disgraced the procession. We propose in the course of this description of yesterday's proceedings to mention a few of the many outrages committed by the rabble that hooted and howled through our streets like so many wild beasts, and submit the same to an intelligent and peace-loving public, relying confidently upon a verdict of condemnation so emphatic as to cause the masters of these lawless wretches, if not themselves, to reflect seriously upon their conduct, which if persevered in can result in nothing but anarchy and ruin. It is sincerely hoped these people will take warning ere it is too late. In all the political demonstrations ever witnessed here, nothing like that of yesterday was ever seen, and we earnestly pray its repetition may never occur. Those who are guiltless—and we admit that there were many perfect gentlemen in the crowd—will not take exceptions to the above remarks.

THE PROCESSION

Was formed on Water street, according to the published programme, and the line was in motion shortly after eleven o'clock, marching over the route taken on the night previous. As the material composing the procession, the decorations, etc., were much the same as made up the torch-light parade, it is not necessary to waste time and space with a minute description. There were some additions and *improvements*, however, upon which we will bestow a passing remark:

NEGROES.

The first thing which attracted the attention of spectators was the appearance in the ranks of a large delegation of negroes, equipped in a manner similar to the Tanners. In a few minutes another delegation of negroes appeared in a large wagon, upon the sides of which were inscribed the words, "We demand equal rights." Throughout the procession there was a fair sprinkling of the "black-and-tan" element, and the novelty of the sight soon wore off.

"GRECIAN BEND."

This "Grecian Bend" business puzzled the people wonderfully. Nearly everybody knows by this time, that it is a style among the ladies—a sort of combination of attitude and costume—considered graceful, but how it could be brought into play on an occasion like that of yesterday, is something nobody seemed to comprehend. The first "bend" exhibited was a hunchbacked horse, attached to a dilapidated vehicle containing three or four miserable looking people. The animal was labelled "Grecian Bend," and further deponent saith not, save to suggest "bender" as a term applicable to the biped portion of the display. The next Grecian arrangement observable was that presented by a person wearing the garb of a female, who marched in front of a brass band like a drum major. This thing was labelled on her back, "Grecian Bend." This will serve as a sample of the many meaningless sights seen in that Radical parade.

GOLD FOR BONDS.

The following inscriptions, found on transparencies, will show how the party stood yesterday on the bond question. The Union Iron Mills had a wagon in the train, a transparency on which contained the words—"One currency for all, and that currency gold." [When?] Another—"Our word is as good as our bond, and our bond is as good as gold." [Taxpayers, attention!] "We vote as we fought, and pay as we say." [Slightly equivocal.] "WE WILL PAY THE NATIONAL DEBT IN GOLD!" [Hear, oh, ye tolling millions!]

TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

A delegation from the shops of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company appeared in a large wagon, upon which was mounted a picture of a locomotive, bearing the inscription, "We will run you into the last ditch." Travellers, beware!

MAJOR GENERALS.

At the head of a string of empty wagons, called a grand division, gallantly rode Major Generals Jeremy and Pearson. They were on horseback.

ROWDYISM.

In front of the Duquesne Engine House, where the wagons made a temporary halt, a mild-mannered gentleman, standing on the side-walk, ventured to say he was for Seymour and Blair. The remark nearly cost him his life. A stalwart teamster made a rush at him, with frightful oaths, calling him "copperhead," "traitor," and other choice epithets, known only to the vocabulary of the "loil," and vowing he would cut his throat. The Seymour man prudently withdrew, followed by curses both loud and deep from the drunken rabble.

DEVICES AND MOTTOES.

That same old coon was visible in the act of slaughtering one of the Post's roosters. In order to relieve the anxiety of the friends of our chicken, we will state that this is "a weak invention of the enemy;" that he is not dead, neither does he sleep; he will make his appearance in company with his mates on the morning of October 14th, to herald the glad tidings of a great victory in the Keystone State. A carpet-bag was displayed by the Fourth ward delegation of this city, labelled, "Butternuts for sale; inquire at the office of the DAILY POST." Well, what of it? West Pittsburgh announced that "Traitors Vote for Seymour and Blair." A small Radical delegation from the Pittsburgh Iron Works propound the startling inquiry, "Will Loyal Men Submit to Traitors?" and at once set at ease the minds of the timid by answering, "No! Never!" Bully for them! The delegation from the Monongahela Iron Works proclaimed—"Good Wages and Work Full Time Under a Republican Administration." Another from the Atlas Works—"The Industry of the Country is Dependent upon the Good Faith of the Government in Keeping its Obligations." So say we all. Still another—"The Lost 'Caws'—Crows of the POST." This was intended merely as a joke. We noticed upon a transparency carried by one of the city clubs an inscription and device so filthy and disgusting as to preclude its publication in any decent journal.

MORE RUFFIANISM.

Some of the gallant peace Huzzars commanded by Gen. Sweitzer made an exhibition of themselves in front of the General's residence. An eye-witness sends us the following: "Is Gen. Sweitzer, commander of the First Division of the Radical procession, unable to control his gallant peace "Huzzars," or is it that they dont yet know that he has turned over and is now on their side? This question is asked because to-day on Fourth street, immediately opposite the General's house, while a portion of the Radical procession was passing, after it had dispersed for the day, several of the caped and liveried followers of his master jumped on one poor, half-drunken man who had taken part in the day's demonstration, and displayed their *valor*, in the General's presence, by beating him unmercifully, without any remonstrance or interference from the gallant General, who was standing at the time on his door-step."

At the corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, a drunken cavalryman ran his horse upon a little boy, knocking him down and inflicting upon him severe injuries.

In Allegheny a rocket was shot through the window of No. 213 Lacock street, striking a young lady (Miss Harris) in the face, causing a wound which will permanently disfigure her. In the same house was a young lady lying dangerously ill, who was thrown into violent spasms in consequence of the accident. This act was committed in the face of an earnest request made to the rocket party to desist from their dangerous employment while passing the residence of Miss Harris; but they were drunk, and were deaf to all entreaties.

At the corner of Ross street and Fifth avenue eight drunken men left their wagon for the purpose of wreaking summary vengeance upon two or three little fellows who shouted for Seymour. Three sober men stood in for the little boys, and gave those eight fellows emphatic reasons for re-entering their wagon. Here was a very near approach to a bloody riot, all from whisky.

ACCIDENTS.

A gunner named Hood had his right arm shattered by the premature discharge of a cannon on the wharf.

A butcher boy fell from his horse on Penn street, and was considerably plastered with black mud.

A little boy was run over by a drunken hussar, at the corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street. He was badly injured.

THE NUMBER IN LINE.

A count was made from the Custom House, showing the following figures: Brass bands, 11; drum corps, 11; wagons, 276; carriages containing bondholders, 49; horses, 762; transparencies, 149; cannon, 5; policemen, 70; Tanner clubs, 20; total number of tanners, 897. Now to multiply by persons in the column, including officers, high privates, wet little girls and boys, &c., 4,955. Time occupied in passing, including stoppages, two hours and twelve minutes.

WET AND DRY.

The people who pay all the taxes, and receive greenbacks for their labor, were the ones who tramped over the route, through mud and rain, and got wet. The bondholders, who pay no taxes, and who demand gold for their bonds, were safely ensconced in soft-cushioned, close carriages. The latter were dry all day long.

MISTAKES.

The few workingmen who rode in the wagons owned and furnished by the capitalists, were constantly making funny mistakes, by shouting lustily for Seymour and Blair. Blackmore, too, came in for a share of shouts from the enthusiastic.

THE EQUIPMENTS.

The extensive establishments of Messrs. John W. Pittock and Reymer Bros., furnished the equipments for the occasion. Both these firms have yet a supply on hand.

THE FIFTH OF OCTOBER.

We can assure our friends in the country that they have no cause to anticipate trouble should they honor the demonstration of the 5th of October with their presence. Did we believe for a moment that the outrageous scenes of yesterday would be re-enacted on that occasion, we would counsel an indefinite postponement of the affair. But the Democracy know too well how to conduct themselves, and no disturbance, therefore, need be apprehended

The Ohio State Fair.

The Ohio State fair which commenced on Tuesday is a decided success. The display of machinery and implements is varied. Spratt, Jones & Co., of the Pittsburgh National Plow Works, make interesting displays. Every department is filled with fruit, floral artists, manufactures, farm products and miscellaneous. The horse department is large, including a number of imported French Yeomen horses. The display of sheep is varied, Canada contributing a number of entries. Full two-thirds of the machinery on exhibition is made from Pittsburgh iron and steel.

Boys Clothing.

The subscribers will, on application, send samples of goods, and plain directions for measurement, to those who desire *first class clothing* for *youths, boys and children*, or gentlemen's wear, either ready made or to order.

Refer to B. H. Painter, Esq., Pittsburgh.

ABBOTT & MOORE,
507 Broadway, New York, under St. Nicholas Hotel. 31w

To the Ladies of Pittsburgh.

The magnificent salesrooms of the Grover & Baker S. M. Co., at 51 Fifth street, in this city, are worth a visit from every lady in Pittsburgh, whether they go there to purchase, or merely to examine, they are always welcome.

A Question of Dollars and Cents.

Few persons who don't own a Sewing Machine know the value of one. Just think of the hours it saves for recreation or for other employments; of the dollars it saves in doctors' bills. To get a good dress made at a fashionable milliner's costs from ten to twenty-five dollars. With a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine any lady can make up a dress in a few hours, with only the cost of the silk and cotton used.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Habitual Costiveness or Constipation.

From this affliction arises many of the ailings of mankind. In our every-day walks of life we hear people complain of Nervous and Sick Headache, Biliousness, Inactivity of the Liver, Piles, Listlessness, Debility, Loss of Appetite, Colic Pains, Want of Sleep at night, and Drowsiness through the day. Generally the cause of all this train of difficulties can be traced to Costiveness or Constipation of the Bowels, and a remedy for this complaint is what is required; but among the multiplicity of cathartic remedies how shall they choose We all know that most cathartics, after thorough action on the bowels, leave them in perhaps a worse constipated state than before the remedy was taken. This, however, is not the case with ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS. They act mildly, yet most effectively, on the Liver, causing that organ to throw off the accumulated morbid matter, leaving the stomach and bowels in a perfectly healthy and natural state and not constipated.

Those afflicted in this way would do well after the treatment above indicated, to have ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS where they could take a dose after each meal; they would aid digestion and strengthen the stomach. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

Chronic Diseases of the Ear.

In observations and notes taken by Dr. KEYSER, of this city, on the various diseases of the ear, he says that nine out of ten cases could be cured in their incipiency, if application were made to some responsible and competent aural surgeon. The Doctor quotes from the opinion of Wilde, a well known aural surgeon, who says: "I fear not to reiterate the assertion which I made on several former occasions, that if the disease of the ear were as well studied or understood by the generality of practitioners, and as early attended to as those of the eye, it would be found that they were just as much within the pale of scientific treatment. * * Deafness is so common and so distressing an infirmity, and when of long standing so incurable, that we cannot too strongly urge all medical practitioners to make themselves familiar with the treatment of the diseases of the ear."

The Doctor says that nearly all annoying Discharges, Buzzings and Morbid Growth peculiar to the organ of the hearing, some of which had lingered through a score or two of years, can be cured or ameliorated by proper treatment.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, NO. 120 PENN STREET PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from 9 A. M until 3 P. M. d&w

ERYSIPELAS,

Or St. Anthony's Fire, can be most effectually eradicated by the use of ROBACK'S BLOOD PURIFIER in conjunction with Roback Blood Pills. Sold by all druggists.

UNPRINCIPLED

Dealers often recommend other Bitters because they have not Roback's. We desire to caution the afflicted against purchasing any of them; buy ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTER and none other, if you would combat disease successfully. Sold by all druggists.

A REMARKABLE FACT

That not a single instance has come to the knowledge of the proprietors of the failure of ROBACK'S MEDICINES to give entire satisfaction in the hundreds of thousands of cases in which they have been used; this is worthy of remark and undeniable evidence of their intrinsic merits. Sold by all druggists.]

PREPARE FOR WAR!!

"In time of peace prepare for war," is the old adage, and there is no sentence in the English language more expressive, nor one that is so applicable in innumerable cases. Who is so wise as to know when the exact moment that that fell destroyer, *disease*, will attack him? Then be ye ever prepared, have the ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS, STOMACH BITTERS and BLOOD PURIFIER at hand, and combat disease successfully. Sold by all druggists.

OPTHALMIA,

Or Inflammation of the Eyes, not unfrequently arises from a disordered state of the Stomach; a few doses of ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS will, in most cases, effect a cure by removing the cause. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED,

All persons troubled with Costiveness, or Constipation of the Bowels, to buy ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS; they contain no mercury are purely vegetable and work like a charm; can be taken with safety by persons of all ages, and all conditions of life. Sold by all druggists.

LOUD

Is the praise in the mouths of everybody in favor of ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS BLOOD PILLS and BLOOD PURIFIER Sold by all druggists.

Diseases of the Skin.

Old Sores, Eruptions, Cutaneous Diseases, or Diseases of the Skin, all readily succumb to the wonderful influence of Dr. ROBACK'S BLOOD PURIFIER, STOMACH BITTERS and BLOOD PILLS. Sold by all druggists.

WHO SELLS THEM?

The Agents for the sale of ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS, STOMACH BITTERS and BLOOD PURIFIER are all druggists everywhere. U. S. Proprietary Medicine Co., Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELECTION NOTICE.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In and by the 18th Section of the Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2, 1839, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected. In pursuance thereof, I, SAMUEL B. CLULEY, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the electors of said county of Allegheny, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said county, on the SECOND TUESDAY, 13th DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the several Election Districts therein, and

WHEREAS, By the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts hereto ore passed to provide for the Enrolling and Calling Out the National Forces, and for other Purposes," and approved March 3d, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five. All persons who have deserted the Military or Naval Service of the United States and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights to citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof, and

WHEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States, are not under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania qualified electors of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the Judges or Inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such Judge or Inspectors of election, or any one of them, shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions in this Commonwealth, he shall for each offence be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid shall at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote or tender to the officers thereof and offer to vote, a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of the Commonwealth, shall for each offence be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this Act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, such persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this Act, in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

And, further, by the first section of the Act of March 30, 1864:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote, by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labeled, outside, "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labeled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and be labeled "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labeled "borough," and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

And as directed by the said 13th section of the Act of July, 1859, I hereby give notice that every person, (excepting Justices of the Peace) who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust, under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city, or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk, of any election in this Commonwealth; and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And further, that by the 4th section of the Act of April 14th, 1840, it is provided, that the aforesaid 13th section of the Act of July 2d, 1839, shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk, at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

The electors of the First ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Third Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the plumbing shop of Addy & Williams, corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets, in said Ward.

The electors of the Fourth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Fifth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, in the Court House in said Ward.

The electors of the Sixth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House on Ann street in said Ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Pittsburgh will meet at the House of Henry Wilson, corner of Franklin and Fulton streets in said Ward.

The electors of the Ninth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh will meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Tenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Lamb Tavern, corner of Penn and Mechanic streets in said Ward.

The electors of the Eleventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Twelfth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Thirteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Fourteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Fifteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Sixteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Wigwam, corner of Main and Pearl streets in said ward.

The electors of the Seventeenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Nineteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Hollow School House, on Mill street, in said ward.

The electors of the Twentieth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Beltler's School House in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-first ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Wigwam, corner of Spring street and Puckety road in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-second ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Irwin School House in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-Third ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Hazlewood School House of said ward.

The electors of the First ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Brick School House, corner of Palo Alto and Shannapin streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House in said ward; the electors second precinct, Third ward, to meet at the house of George Gerst in said ward.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the School House, on Sandusky street; the electors of the second precinct to meet at the house of Mrs. M. Gordon, formerly Mrs. Peck, at the corner of Chestnut and Main streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the School House, corner of Chartiers and Fayette streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward of Allegheny to meet at the School House, corner of Chartiers and Fayette streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the house of Damas Lutz, in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward, city of Allegheny, to meet at the Public School House on River avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Birmingham, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House; second precinct, at the Burgess' office, in said borough,

The electors of the borough of East Birmingham, to meet at the School House No. 4 in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sharpsburg to meet at the Public School House on North Canal street, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of McKeesport, to meet at the Town Hall in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Temperanceville, to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of South Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House, corner of Marion street and the Brownsville Turnpike Road.

The electors of the borough of West Pittsburgh, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of West Elizabeth, to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Tarentum, to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Elizabeth, to meet at the house of Daniel Sarver, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sewickley, to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of Monongahela borough, to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Mount Washington, to meet at the School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Braddock's Field to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Bellevue, to meet at the store of Henry Williams, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Millvale to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Ormsby to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Etna to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of Wilkins township to meet at the Public School House in the village of Wilkinsburg, in said township.

The electors of Plum township to meet at the house of John Sommerville, in said township.

The electors of Patton township to meet at the house of Mrs. Jane Taylor, on the Northern Turnpike in said township.

The electors of Penn township to meet at the house of Robert Donaldson, on the Leechburg road in said township.

The electors of Versailles township to meet at the Public School House on the farm of David Shaw, near the white house formerly occupied by Thomas Neal—now by William A. Shaw.

By order of Court the township of Elizabeth having been divided into two election districts, the electors residing within the following described bounds to be known as Precinct No. 2: Beginning at a black oak tree on the bank of the Youghiogheny river, on the line dividing lands of William Douglass and J. K. Graham; thence north eighty-four (84) degrees, west thirty-three and one-half (33½) perches to a post; thence north forty-six (46) degrees, west seventy-five (75) perches to a post at the public road leading from Greenoak to Elizabeth borough; thence north sixty and three-fourths (60¾) degrees, west fifty-six (56) perches to a post; thence south eighty-eight and three-fourths (88¾) degrees, west thirty-two and six-tenths (32 6-10) perches to a post; thence north eight (8) degrees, west sixty-nine (69) perches to a point; thence south seventy and three-fourths (70¼) degrees, west four (4) perches to a post; thence seventeen (17) degrees west one hundred and eighty-two (182) perches to the Youghiogheny river; and thence by the said river to the place of beginning—to meet at the Public School House in the village of Greenoak, in said township.

And the remainder of said Township of Elizabeth not described in the said above boundaries to be known as Precinct No. 1, the electors to meet at the house of Daniel Sarver, in the borough of Elizabeth.

The electors of Jefferson township to meet at the house of Michael Snee, formerly occupied by John King in said township.

The electors of Mifflin Township to meet at the house of Samuel Wilson, formerly occupied by Jas. H. Neil in said township.

The electors of Upper St. Clair Township to meet at the house of Hugh Morrow in said township.

The electors of Lower St. Clair Township to meet at the house lately kept by F. Heile, at the junction of the Birmingham and Coal Hill roads, in said township.

The electors of Chartiers Township to meet at the house of Wm. Obey, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville turnpike.

And by order of the Court, the Township of Robinson having been divided into two election districts, the electors residing within the following described bounds to be known as Precinct No. 1, commencing on Chartiers creek, on the Eastern side of said township, at the mouth of a run on the Thornburg farm; thence up said run to its intersection with the Baldwin or Noblestown road near School House No. 1; thence along said Noblestown or Baldwin road, near School House No. 1; then along said road to its intersection with Campbell's Run; thence up said run and by the South fork thereof to the cross-cut road at or near the old saw mill on the Mitchell farm; thence Southwardly along said road to its intersection of the Baldwin or Noblestown road; thence along said road to intersection with Lorraine run on the Lorraine farm; thence Southwardly along said run to Robinson run; thence down along said Robinson's run to Chartiers creek; thence down said creek to the place of beginning—to meet at the public house of Ely Wicoff.

And the remainder of said Township of Robinson not described in the said above boundaries to be known as Precinct No. 2; the electors to meet at the house of Sarah McFarland, formerly Audley McFarland.

The electors of Findley Township to meet at the house of McClelland A. Armer, formerly occupied by J. Charles, in the village of Clinton, in said township.

The electors of Moon Township to meet at School House No. 3, in said township.

And by order of Court the Township of Ohio, having been divided into two election districts, the dividing line between said precincts being a line drawn from a point in the Courtney's Mill and Hiland's Road, at the place where said road crosses in Ross township, being between the farms of E. Wagner and A. Jackman, thence in a line to a point on Hugh Linn's farm, at the Sewickley township line, said point being at or near the north corner of T. H. Nevin's farm, and that portion of said township lying between said line and the Ohio river, being constituted and known as Precinct No. 1, the electors to meet at the Public School House, at or near the village of Kilbuck, in said township. And all that other portion of said township lying north of said line, to be known as Precinct No. 2, the electors thereof to meet at Duff's Mills in said township

The electors of Franklin Township to meet at the house occupied by Isaac Neely, in said township.

The electors of Marshal Township to meet at the storehouse of James Neely, in said township.

The electors of Reserve Township to meet at the house of Rudolph Luddie, on Troy Hill in said township.

And by the order of the Court, the township of Baldwin having been divided into two election districts, the electors residing within the following described bounds, to be known as precinct No. 1: Beginning at the mouth of Street's run, on the Monongahela river; thence down said river to the centre of Beck's run, on line of Lower St. Clair township; thence south along said line to Noble's old saw mill, on the mouth of Willet's run; thence east the meanderings of said run to Street's run; thence north along said run to the place of beginning, including the farms of Laferty and Brindle, and the tenement houses belonging to Haberman & Co.'s Coal Works, to meet at the Public School House in the village of Blossomville.

And the remainder of said township of Baldwin not described in the said above boundaries, to be known as precinct No. 2, the electors to meet at the Public School House in said precinct in said township.

The electors of McClure township to meet at the school house, near the House of Refuge, on Woods' Run in said township.

The electors of Snowden township to meet at the house of Peter Bover in said township.

The electors of South Fayette township to meet at the house of H. Hays, on the farm of G. Y. Coulter, in said township

The electors of North Fayette township to meet at the house formerly occupied by Francis Jamison, at Rodgers' Mill, in said township.

The electors of Ross township to meet at the Five Mile House, formerly kept by Leon Manmaux, on the Allegheny and Perrysville Plankroad, in said township.

The electors of Pine township to meet at the house of James Trimble in said township.

The electors of McCandless township to meet at the house of Frank Morrison, in said township.

The electors of West Deer township to meet at the Public School House at the mouth of Bailey's Run.

The electors of Fawn township to meet at the School House No. 2, in said township.

The electors of Neville township to meet at School House No. 1 (thereafter to be called Chaplin)

The electors of Sewickley township to meet at the house of Samuel Ritchie, in said township.

The electors of Indiana township to meet at the house formerly occupied by Alex. Turner, in said township.

The qualified voters of that part of Indiana township, in Allegheny county, residing within the following described boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point on the Allegheny river, at the upper line on the farm of John Cable, and running a Northerly course between the farms of said Cable and John Boyd to the Northeast corner of Cable's farm—thence running a Westerly course to the Shaler township line, in such a manner as to embrace all the farms or lots situated in Cunningham's district, and known as the river tracts, within said boundaries, shall hereafter vote at the general election in the borough of Sharpsburg, at the election poll of said borough.

The electors of Shaler township to meet at John Shaw's Mill, in said township.

The electors of Crescent township to meet at the School House, in Shousetown.

The electors of Hampton township to meet at the house of William Peters, in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the house of James Moles, in said township.

And by order of the Court the township of Scott having been divided into two election districts, the electors residing within the following described bounds to be known as precinct No. 1: Lying west of the Washington turnpike road from its point of intersection with the northern line of said township to its point of intersection with Chartiers creek, to meet at the Public School House in the village of Mansfield.

And all that other portion of said township lying east of the Washington turnpike, to be known as Precinct No. 2, the electors thereof to meet at the Public House kept by Thomas Aldeson, on the old Washington road in said township.

The electors of Richland township to meet at the Public School House, of Bakerstown.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will by ballot vote for:

One person for Auditor General of Pennsylvania.

One person for Surveyor General of Pennsylvania.

One person for District Attorney of Allegheny county.

One person for Assistant District Attorney of Allegheny county.

One person for Controller of Allegheny county.

One person for State Senate of Pennsylvania.

Six persons for Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania

One person for Commissioner of Allegheny county.

One person for Surveyor of Allegheny county.

And the citizens of the several boroughs and townships will elect one person for Director of the Poor of Allegheny county.

And the electors aforesaid, residing north and west of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, and comprising, with Butler and Armstrong counties, the Twenty-Third Congressional District, will elect one person to represent said district in the Congress of the United States.

And the electors aforesaid, not residing in the above district, will elect one person to represent the Twenty-Second District in the Congress of the United States.

Given under my hand and seal this 11th day of September, 1868.

SAMUEL B. CLULEY, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, September 11th, 1868.

AUTUMN DRY GOODS

Paris Mantles,
Fine Dress Goods,
Balmoral Skirts,
Black Silks,
Woolen Shawls,
Cassimeres,
Cloaking Cloths,
Prints and Ginghams,
Blankets,
Flannels.

LARGE STOCK.

LOW PRICES, AT

BATES & BELL'S.

se23:eod

PHILOSOPHY OF MARIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to live and what to live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood generally reviewed; Marriage philosophically considered, &c. These lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing SEC. New York Museum of Anatomy and Science, 816 Broadway, New York. fe20:eod:ly

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks. Success guaranteed. DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE restores manly powers, from whatever cause arising; the effects of early pernicious habits, self-abuse, give way at once to this wonderful medicine, if taken regularly according to the directions. Failure is impossible. Sold in bottles at $3, or four quantities in one for $9. To be had only of the sole & pointed agent in America, H. GERITZEN, 2 Second Avenue, New York. fe20:eo

SHOT! SHOT! SHOT!

JUST RECEIVED, A FULL ASSORTMENT of New York PATENT SHOT, in 25 and 5 pound bags, assorted Nos., from 3 B to No. 10. For sale by

JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood street.

y30:MWF

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

We copy the following from the Harrisburgh *Patriot*:

SURVEYOR GENERAL CAMPBELL.

This gentleman is now before the people of Pennsylvania, a candidate for re-election.

He either has authorized his party press to place him before the public as a hard working servant of the people, or that press has taken upon itself the responsibility of doing so.

However this may be, all the public require are facts, and facts we shall give them, so that a fair comparison between him and his predecessor may be instituted.

For the year ending November 30, 1867, Mr. Surveyor General Campbell reports the entire receipts of his office at.....$20,164 00

We take this to be a fair stand point from which to compare the working operations of the department under his control with those of his predecessor, as General Campbell in his report says: "there has been an *increase* in the amount of money received for land and office fees during the present year."

This year, ending November 30, 1867, is the year which we select for a comparison of the administration of the land department, between General Jacob M. Campbell and his predecessor, James P. Barr.

It will be seen, from the above statement, taken from his own report, that the working force of his department produced, for the year ending November 30, 1867, but $20,164 00, while the receipts of the office under Mr. Barr's administration, for the year ending November 30, 1864, were $91,966 70, nearly five times the amount of the receipts under Campbell's administration for the year ending November 30, 1867.

And yet the office, under Campbell, has cost the State, during his term, between thirty and forty thousand dollars more than it did during Mr. Barr's term.

Is not the inquiry, "how has this happened?" pertinent pending a contest for political ascendancy, such as we are now engaged in?

We think it is, and shall pursue the inquiry.

What amount of work does General Campbell's report show for 1867, that the cost of his office should so far transcend that of his predecessor, as to amount to thousands of dollars?

Let us compare the figures—

For the year ending November, 30, 1867, General Campbell reports: New warrants, 287; Patents on actual settlement, 2; Excess tickets, 21; Certificates to State Treasurer 585; Liens and mortgages paid, 6; Purchase money, $13,807 12; Warrant and patent fees, $4,069 00 Contractor's fees, $9,-62; Copying fees, $2,278 83; Total $20,-164 89.

Mr. Barr reports for 1864:

New warrants 549; Patents on warrants, 1,447; Patents on actual settlements, 336; Patents on Erie in-lots, 395; Miscellaneous payments, 76; Certificates to Treasury, 593; Purchase money, $67,333 64; Fees, $22,754 31; showing a total of $90,087 95, to which we must add the Copying fees, $1,878 75, giving a grand total of $91,966 70, as the receipts of one year, under Barr, more than four times and a half the amount that Campbell shows for the year 1867.

And yet the expenses of Campbell are more than ten thousand dollars a year above Barr's.

The receipts of the office, under Barr, for the single year, 1864, exceeded the receipts for the past *seven* years, and Mr. Campbell, if continued in office for the next seven years, deducting the expenses of his department, will hardly pay into the Treasury the amount paid in by Mr. Barr during a single year.

As to the contingent expenses, of course Mr Barr, doing nearly five times the amount of business done by General Campbell, expended more money for contingencies—but not five times as much, nor four times, nor three times, nor even twice as much; and besides, we must reckon in favor of Mr Barr, the "contingent" expense incurred in removing the valuable papers of the department when the rebels threatened Harrisburg. This was "loyal" conduct on the part of Mr. Barr, and it is rather discourteous on the part of "loyal" Radicals to compare Mr, Barr's "contingent" expenses, under the circumstances, with these of his successor' who has had a peaceable administration.

We shall probably pursue this subject further. In the meantime let the people reflect. Is it not better to displace this extravagant man, Campbell, and substitute Gen. Ent, a man, who, like Barr, will reduce the expenses of the Department, do more work with fewer hands, and put more money in the treasury? Let us elect Gen Wellington H. Ent, and go in for reform. Turn out the Radicals everywhere, and put honest men in their places.

What New England has Set Aside to Carry Pennsylvania.

We learn reliably that Alexander McClure, of Pennsylvania, is in the receipt from New England of $115,000 to capture Pennsylvania at the October election. Another instalment is promised. The figures look small for the purchase of so great a Commonwealth; about $500,000 was expended at home in Maine. Besides a heavy sum must be kept in hand for New Hampshire, where the fraudulent Jacobin majority was but between one or two thousand last spring. The leading Radical tricksters give up Connecticut, as we understand. Of course there is continued Radical clamor from Western States upon New England. Having voted untold gold to the manufactories of the East, to the very crushing out of its own purely agricultural population, they cry out, under pressure from the Democratic hosts, "Help, or we sink."

Vast as are the monetary resources of New England, whole seas of people like those of the great States—and particularly the mighty West—cannot be swerved by temporary largesses from that allegiance to truth, right, and duty, the triumph of which will forever break the chains of of a most grinding bondage.—*Wash. National Intelligencer.*

THE GEORGIA RIOTS.

Letter from the Hon. B. H. Hill.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: I have read all you have said in the *Tribune* on the subject of the collision at Camilla in the State of Georgia. I beg permission to make a statement which will present this whole affair in its proper light to you and the Northern people.

Early in the canvass the whites of that State (nine-tenths of whom are Democrats) received *positive information* that the negroes were being encouraged to arm themselves and hold nightly drills in military style. They were told that the object of the Democratic party was to re-enslave them, and that they must resist its success by force, and especially kill negroes who should vote the Democratic ticket. Very soon this canard, which originated in the Leagues, was openly proclaimed. White and colored speakers at public meetings advised the negroes to get ready to fight, and were reminded that they could use the torches for dwellings as well as the guns and axes against the people. A palaful rumor obtained currency that the acting Governor (Bullock) was in sympathy with, if not actually aiding this movement. I do not know that this was actually so. This state of things naturally excited alarm. Several outbreaks were attempted, and several attempts to kill white people, and the negroes, when arrested in different portions of the State, said they had authority and orders to this effect. We also most satisfactorily obtained information that the object of the few whites who incited the negroes to their crimes was twofold. 1st. To place the negroes, by discipline and excitement, beyond the influences which might induce them to vote with the Democrats, or not to vote at all. 2d. To provoke collisions expressly to influence the Northern people with charges of "Rebel outrages." Now the interests and the policy of the whites was just the reverse. In the first place, it was Democratic property, and Democratic families which would be endangered if riots occurred. In the next place, if the negroes become demoralized by these political military organizations and frequent assemblages, the crops would not be well gathered; and Democrats owned the crops, and their impoverished condition made them anxious to gather as much as possible for the anticipated high prices. But lastly we knew that the result of the Presidential election depended chiefly upon the vote of the Northern States, and we were exceedingly anxious to avoid every possible occurrence which could excite the passions of the Northern people. Our property, our safety, our families, our maturing crops, and our *party policy* all combined to make us anxious—to *keep the peace*. How could we effectually keep the peace? None but those who felt the responsibility will ever know the difficulties with which our situation invested this question. But we resolved by common concert and counsel,

First: To bear every insult, and even outrage, possible, and never to risist or resort to force in any form, except when actually neceeesary to protect property, person or family.

Second: To stop, by the constituted State authorities, all these nightly drillings, secret military organizations, and *armed* assemblages, of every character, as calculated to break the peace.

We have no confidence that the Governor would voluntarily aid us. Therefore, letters were addressed to the Legislature urging action. The Legislature did act by passing resolutions requesting and urging the Governor to issue his proclamation forbidding these armed demonstrations. The Governor issued his proclamation, but in a style and with false charges which greatly confirmed the worst fears of the whites as to his sympathy with these movements.

But we had the proclamation, and we hoped that all threatened dangers would disappear. Now, there was not the slightest desire, as you seem to think, of interfering with the constitutional right of black and white "to keep and bear arms," or to have republican meetings as many and as long as they desire. We only desired to prevent military drills, and organizations not authorized by law, and armed assemblages calculated to break the peace; and these we desired to prevent by *legal authority*, executed by the *civil officer*. You now have the exact reason why the Sheriff met the approaching armed procession, and after exhibiting the Governor's proclamation, told the leaders they could hold the meeting peaceably, but begged them not to attempt it in violation of that proclamation.

Camilla is a very small village of not exceeding, I would say, three hundred inhabitants—black and white—men, women and children.

A large assemblage of negroes gathered from surrounding counties, led by these white men, and all armed, and to be excited by inflamatory speeches, and many of them by other causes, placed the people, families, and houses of that little village in danger of *pillage, rape and burning*, with the alternative, if prevented, of fearful "Rebel outrages," to kill negroes, and prevent free speech, scattered all over the North, just as the State election was approaching, which, it was believed, would determine the Presidential election!

I know both Pierce and Murphy, the two white men who conducted this whole affair. They are of the most emphatic specimens of what are termed carpet baggers. Before the passage of the Reconstruction measures, there was no complaint made against them. These measures *disfranchised* every intelligent white citizen who had held office in that country. Pierce settled as a Bureau agent in Lee county, and Murphy in Dougherty county, adjoining the county in which Camilla is situated, and in the counties of Lee and Dougherty there are five negroes to one white. I have no idea that one dozen white Republicans could be found in the three counties. Thus, you see at a glance the temptations offered to Pierce and Murphy to get offices by the large negro votes. Accordingly since the passage of the reconstruction measures these men have *sorted* with the negroes. Pierce was for a time a candidate for Congress at the last election. He has now received the nomination for that position from a convention of negroes. Murphy was elected Sheriff by the negroes at the last election, but was unable to give the bond. He is now I believe on the electoral ticket. We have narrowly escaped several bloody riots in that region before. Our people here *believed* these men, especially the latter, incited them. They were both *distinctly* in view, with others, when we counted the difficulties in the way of preserving peace, and when we sought to secure the proclamation.

But in spite of that proclamation, and all the remonstrance of our people, and the fears of our women and children, they persisted in holding armed assemblages of negroes, and the Camilla riot is the unfortunate result.

This Camilla riot, properly understood, will exhibit to the Northern people more clearly than a thousand speeches could, the *exact* reason why the *Southern whites* are, at present, unwilling to extend universal, indiscriminate suffrage to the negroes. It is because they can be taken possession of by a very few bad white men seeking office at their hands, and made terrors to society, and destroyers of safety for property and security for families. Many of the more intelligent understand and repudiate these influences, but the greater do not.

In these very counties of Lee and Dougherty, in which Prince and Murphy reside, I do personally know (for I plant in both of those counties) that in 1866—after the surrender mark you—lands were selling from $10 to $20 per acre. Immediately after the passage of these reconstruction measures these very lands commenced declining, and I do know that some of them have recently been sold (with cotton as high as it was in 1866) *at one dollar per acre in gold!*

To have our families and our lives thus constantly menaced and our property depreciated, is certainly a fearful and sad condition. Let every man in the North place himself, his family, and his property in this condition in his native country, and then, when he makes the most peaceable efforts possible, in a lawful way, to avert these dangers, let him hear himself denounced as "a Rebel" "an enemy," and "a traitor," and guilty of "Rebel outrages," and he will have some idea of the exact condition of the Southern whites, many of whom did all in their power, like the writer, to prevent Secession, and whom have never seen the day when they would not give their lives to preserve the Constitution.

Our people bear these evils. Is there any other people on earth who would bear them so patiently? Why do they bear them? Because they look hopefully to the Northern people to rescue them. They love every man North who is willing to rescue them. They want, above all things, peace. They will make any other sacrifice, accede to any other demand the North can make to secure peace. But they cannot and they will not consent, by their own act, to dishonor themselves by disfranchising their wisest and best men, and agree to a scheme which must place their wives and their children, and their little remnant of property, under the domination of ignorant, semi-barbarous negroes, excited and led an by a few bad white men, who have no desire to get office at the hands of these negroes. Why should they, for peace, consent to that which must destroy all peace? Yours very truly.

R. H. HILL.

New York, Sept. 24 1868.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hotel Robbed—Robbers Captured—One Man Killed—Intense Excitement.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

DELAWARE, WATER GAP, PA., Sept. 25.—The Brainard House, at this place, was robbed this morning. Thomas Brodhead, proprietor, and his brother, Theodore, started in pursuit of the robbers, and came upon them on the road about fifty yards south of this place. Thomas Brodhead took hold of one of them and ordered him back, and he appeared willing to go. The other stepped about ten feet away and drew a revolver, when the first said "shoot them down." He immediately fired two shots, wounding Thomas Brodhead in the face and left side, when Theodore Brodhead came up and grappled with them and received a shot through the body which killed him instantly. Before leaving, the murderers pounded Thomas Brodhead in the head with stones. The murderers are supposed to be Irish and to have hidden in the wood shed. All the inhabitants are roused and have surrounded the mountains to capture them.

SECOND DISPATCH.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, September 25.—The murderers were captured at one o'clock this afternoon, about one mile west of this place, and were recognized as the guilty parties. The excitement is very great, and the Sheriff had great difficulty to prevent their being lynched. At two o'clock they started with the prisoners to lodge them in the Stroudsburg jail, accompanied by a large body of armed men. Thomas Brodhead will probably recover.

MEMPHIS

Desperate Resistance of a Negro to Arrest—Murder of Gen. Hindman—Arrest of the Supposed Murderer.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

MEMPHIS, September 28.—The *Avalanche's* Helena, Arkansas, letter yesterday says:—Yesterday morning Deputy Sheriff Joe W. Maley, with a *posse*, surrounded a cabin of a notorious negro named Lee Marson, who had killed several persons last winter. He shot, and maimed for life, Sheriff Bart Taylor, while attempting to arrest him, and recently knocked the jailor in the head and escaped to the hills, where he has been the a terror to all the white and black people in the vicinity. No sooner had the Sheriff's *posse* knocked at the door yesterday, when Marson fired, instantly killing Maley. Others attempted to close in on him, when he made a desperate resistance, severely wounding Perry Nagle and Andrew Barnes (colored,) and then escaped to the woods. News of the affair spread like wildfire, and soon fully one hundred men were scouring the woods and succeeded in finding Marson whose arms were broken, also wounded in the side. A vote was taken on the spot, the blacks and whites voting in favor of hanging him, which was accordingly done.

Gen. J. C. Hindman, late of the C. S. A., was assassinated at his residence at Helena, last night.

The Superintendent of the Police received a dispatch this afternoon directing him to arrest a man named Robbins, a passenger on the Shreve, who it is believed committed the deed. Robbins was arrested and sent back. He is from Springfield, Mo., and served under Hindman. He stoutly denes being the murderer.

CINCINNATI.

Buckeye Club Races—A Tunnel Gives Way, Causing Loss of Life—Men Killed by a Locomotive.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

CINCINNATI, September 28.—The Buckeye Club opened, to-day, with three races. The weather was pleasant, and the attendance good. The first race for the Jocrey Club purse of $250, dash of one mile and a half, free for all ages, was won by Ritty, Free Skylight; second by James Ford, Brown Filley, by Levington; third by Maggie; Hunter fourth; Richelieu fifth; and Eminence sixth. Time 2:48¼.

The Pilcher Tunnel on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, which caught fire some days ago, and has since been burning, caved in yesterday, and buried two men. Their remains have not been recovered. While a construction engine was backing up to the scene of the disaster it ran over two handcars, near Athens, containing eighteen men, instantly killing five, and severely injuring three others, two of whom are not expected to recover. The men endeavored to jump from the cars, which were demolished. One man had his head entirely severed from his body, and another had his head torn away by a splinter from the car. The burning and caving of the tunnel has blocked the road, but the Company are building a track over the hill, which will soon be completed.

General W. S. Rosecrans is in the city. He is stopping at the Burnett House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW YORK, July 1st, 1868.

DEAR SIR:—In your paper of last week you or one of your correspondents say that Dr Drake is not the originator of the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, and that they were manufactured and sold by one Pedro Martelle, an old Spaniard, in the Island of St. Thomas, over forty years ago, as every old sea captain can testify. Now, sir, I can certify to the above being true, for I have followed the sea for over forty years, doing business with the West Indies. These same Bitters, differently put up and named, were brought to my notice on my first trip to the Island of St. Croix for a cargo of rum, and for years and years after my ship's stores were never without them. I always supplied my family and many of my neighbors with them, and can truly say a better Bitters and Tonic is not made in all the world. Yours truly,

CAPT. HENRY WENTZ.

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

20 DAYS' SALE.

Entire Stock of an

EASTERN BANKRUPT

SHOE HOUSE,

BOUGHT AT SHERIFF'S SALE,

Retailing at 10 per ct. advance.

SMITHSON'S

AUCTION ROOMS

AND

DRY GOODS HOUSE,

55 & 57

FIFTH STREET.

Also, the entire balance of Stock of Ladies', Gents', Misses', Boys', Youth's and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES

At Private Sale,

DAY AND EVENING,

AT ABSOLUTE COST.

se4

PITTSBURGH DRUG HOUSE

Housekeepers will find it to their advantage to buy their SPICES from us, as we have just received a full stock of Cinnamon, Cloves, Allspice, Nutmegs, Mace, Black Mustard, Race Ginger, Jamaica Ginger, Black, White and Red Pepper.

Sole agent for Burton's Tobacco Antidote.

Bermuda Arrow Root.

American Arrow Root.

Hubbard's Prepared Wheat.

Johnston's Specific for Drunkenness—a certain cure.

Sealing Wax, by wholesale and retail.

Cheapest place in the city to buy Sponges of all kinds.

Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded by a careful person, at all hours.

A. TORRENCE,

Corner Fourth and Market Sts.

au26:d&w PITTSBURGH, PA.

PH. R. MERTZ BANKER

Cor. Wood and Fifth Sts.,

DEALER IN

STERLING EXCHANGE

BONDS, GOLD AND COUPONS.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits, and Money advanced on approved collateral.

Passage Orders issued for all first-class lines of Steamers. Agent for the Union Pacific R. R. Bonds. my19

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1868. FALL TRADE. 1868

WE RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENTION of dealers to our very large and complete assortment of goods appertaining to the trade, now in store and arriving daily, all of which is offered at the lowest rates. 4,000 cases assorted can goods, in store and to arrive. Peaches, Tomatoes, Green Corn, Peas, Strawberries, Whortleberries, Blackberries, Green Gages, Pine Apples, Gooseberries, Cherries, Beans, &c., &c.

FRUITS! FRUITS!

200 boxes Layers, 100 half do, 25 boxes Sults 50 ma's Seedless, 50 boxes Valencia, 4 casks Turkey Prunes, 25 do Zante Currants, 50 cases ½ and ¼ boxes Sardines, 300 boxes No. 1 Herring, 500 drums Figs, 30 frails new Dates.

A complete assortment of whole and ground Spices.

NUTS! NUTS!

Nuts—20 bags Sicily Almonds, 50 frails Inca do, 50 boxes shelled do, 30 bags Filberts, 25 do Brazil Nuts, 20 do English Walnuts, 20 bbls Pecans, 200 bags Pea Nuts, 2,000 Cocoa Nuts. Pickles—100 dozen quart Gerkins, 50 do pint Gerkins, 75 do ½ gallon Gerkins, 25 do 1 gallon Gerkins, 20 do Pickled Lobsters. Also to arrive, 50 bbls Pickles, 50 half do Pickles.

Agents for Webb's celebrated Chocolates, Coco, Broma, &c. A full assortment always on hand.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

Oysters—200 cases, 1 lb Cove oysters; 100 do, 2 do; 50 1 lb do spiced; 50 do, 2 do; 25 do, 21 lbs, pickled do. English Pickles, Chow Chow, Onions, Piccalilly, Cauliflower, &c. Catsups and Sauces—200 doz qt. Tomato Catsup, 100 do pt. do; 100 do Pepper Sauce; 20 do, Cumberland Sauce; 20 do London Club, 50 do Walnut and Mushroom Catsup. Crackers—Sugar, Boston, Butter, Water, Wine, Cream, Graham, Ginger Snaps, Lemon Cream Crackers, Sugar.

Spiced Salmon, fresh Mackerel, fresh Clams in cans; 150 bbls refined Sugars; Hards and Coffee refined; 10 cases Drum Dairy Salt; 500 bags Dairy Salt; American Company sweetly scented Soaps; palm, honey, elderflower, bouquet, glycerine, &c., &c; 200 boxes Chemical Olive Soap; 50 boxes Italian Macaroni and Vermicella; 50 boxes American Macaroni and Vermicella; 30 boxes Olive Oils, common and fine.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS!

Vanilla,	Rose,
Lemon,	Orange,
Raspberry,	Strawberry, &c.

100 boxes Red and White Rock Candy.
100 dozen Brandy Peaches,
50 dozen Brandy Cherries,
200 dozen Assorted Jellies.

SUNDRIES! SUNDRIES!

Cream Tartar in papers, Baking Soda in papers, P. A. Cheese, Sap Sago Cheese, Gelatine, Mushrooms, Corn Starch, Clay Pipes, Blacking, Dessicated Cod Fish, East India Cocoa Nut, for Pies, Puddings, &c., East India Manioca, for Jellies, &c., Bishoprick's Baking Soda, Farina, French Peas, Wrapping Paper, Silver Gloss Starch, Matches, Extracts Coffee, &c., &c., &c.

Also, Manufacturers of American and French Confectionery, of every description.

REYMER & BROS.,

Nos. 126 and 128

WOOD STREET.

STEAM TO

GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY

THE ANCHOR LINE.—THE FAVORITE CLYDE built passenger steamers are intended to sail EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 20 North River, at 12 o'clock noon.

IOWA, BRITANNIA,
COLUMBIA, HIBERNIA,
CALEDONIA, EUROPA.

Rates of passage payable in currency.

Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.

Excursion Tickets good for twelve months, $160.

Steerage to Glasgow or Derry, $30. Intermediate, $35.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, N. Y., to HENDERSON BROTHERS, or to THOMAS H. RATTIGAN, Agent, eod 47 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

NEW CARPETS

AT POPULAR PRICES.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

Offer the Newest and Best Patterns at the Lowest Prices.

WINDOW SHADES,

Lace and Nottingham Curtains and Cornices.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

71 and 73 Fifth Street,

Next Building to U. S. Custom House and Post Office. au8:cod

DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS.—I have in store a very superior lot of Double Barrel Shot Guns, breech and muzzle loading, of my own importation, which I will sell as low as any house in the country. I except none. All I ask is to call and examine, and be convinced of the same.

For sale by JAMES BOWN,
jy30M,TH 136 Wood street,

MEDICAL.

"CONSUMPTION IS AS CERTAINLY CURED AS *Intermittent Fever*, and as CERTAINLY PREVENTED AS Small Pox."—*Rev. Chas. E. King, M. D., L. L. D., etc.*

KING'S

Prepared Prescription,

Made from the prescription of Rev. Chas. E. King, M. D., L. L. D., &c.,

For the prevention and cure of

CONSUMPTION,

For the Radical cure of ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, and all affections of the LUNGS, THROAT, and AIR PASSAGES; for general and special derangements of the NERVOUS SYSTEM; for disorders of the BLOOD; and for all functional disorders of the Stomach and Bowels.

The Prepared Prescription increases the strength and deepens the color of the blood. It subdues the Chills and Fever and diminishes the Expectoration. It checks the night sweats, always in from seven to fourteen days. The appetite is invigorated, and the patient rapidly gains flesh; the cough and the difficult breathing are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the evacuations regular and uniform. All the general symptoms of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., disappear with a really astonishing rapidity.

The Prescription should be used in every disease, by whatever name known, in which there is exhibited any derangement of either the nervous or the blood systems. It is unequaled in Female Disorders, Scanty or Suppressed Menses, Whites, &c.

The Prepared Prescription is both the best and the most economical Medicine that can be taken. The average dose is two teaspoonsful, taken once a day. The patient never requires under any circumstances, to use "Cough Mixtures" for the cough; "Expectorants" for the expectoration; "Tonics" for the appetite or the weakness; Iron for the blood; Anodynes for the nervous irritation; Acids for the night sweats; or Whisky or Cod Liver Oil for the wasting. Its specific action is upon the constitutional condition, and, through this condition, upon whole series of symptoms.

Statements from Patients.

COLLEGE HILL, CINCINNATI:—I was in last stage of Consumption. In ten days after taking the Prescription, my chills, night sweats, fever, &c., decreased and finally altogether disappeared. A mere skeleton before, I am now well stored with flesh. My restoration is a marvel to all who know me.—*Mrs. C. L. Wright.*

"Your Prescription saved my daughter's life, and has probably saved me hundreds of dollars.—*Rev. E. Humphreys, Remsen, N. Y.*

"We bless God for the benefit we have received from your Prepared Prescription."—*Rev. P. Peregrine, Blossburg, Penn.*

"Every one to whom I have recommended it has benefitted much by its use."—*Rev. C. D. Jones, Racine, Wis.*

The "PREPARED PRESCRIPTION" is put up in a $1 bottle, and is sold in Pittsburgh by JOSEPH FLEMING, 84 Market street, and by druggists generally, or orders may be addressed to the Sole Proprietors, OSCAR G. MOSES & CO., 27 Cortlandt street, New York. Consultation free. A circular, containing testimonials of many cases successfully treated, will be sent free, by mail, to all who write for it. nov7:eod&w

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills,

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excesses and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is particularly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity, and although a powerful remedy, does not contain anything hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, it will effect a cure when all other means have failed. Full directions in the pamphlet around each package.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Beware of counterfeits. Observe the name of JOB MOSES on the package—purchase none without it—all others are base and worthless imitations.

N. B. One dollar, with fifteen cents for postage, enclosed to the sole proprietor, JOB MOSES, 27 Cortlandt street, New York, will insure a bottle of the GENUINE, containing fifty pills, by return mail, securely sealed from all observation.

Sold in Pittsburgh by JOS. FLEMING Market street. no

BRYAN'S

LIFE INVIGORATOR,

Or, Rejuvenating Elixir,

For the immediate relief and permanent cure of that condition which unfits the sufferer from performing the duties of life, and which arises from a morbid condition of the

KIDNEYS AND BLADDER,

and results in nervous prostration and organic debility.

I have used this remedy in my private practice with unvarying success for many years. I am therefore induced publicly to offer it to the afflicted, feeling confident its merits will soon be appreciated.

It is adapted to all derangements of the Urinary Organs. It strengthens the system and gives

LIFE, HEALTH AND STRENGTH,

to all who use it and follow my directions. It never fails to remove Nervous Debility, Impotency or want of Power, and all Weakness arising from Excesses or Youthful Indiscretion, resulting in

Loss of Memory,	Nervous Trembling,
Unpleasant Dreams,	General Lassitude,
Weak Nerves,	Dimness of Vision,
Headache,	Flushing of the Skin,

which, if neglected, will assuredly lead on to

INSANITY OR CONSUMPTION.

When the system is once affected, it will not recover without help. It must be INVIGORATED AND STRENGTHENED to enable the sufferer to fulfill the DUTIES OF LIFE.

Sold by principal Druggists everywhere, and by JOS. FLEMING, Agent, Pittsburgh.

Price One Dollar per bottle—six bottles for Five Dollars.

Sent by express, on receipt of the money, by DR. J. BRYAN,
96 East 13th street, New York.

Private circular sent free; enclose stamp. my20:eod&w

Life-Health-Strength
Life-Health-Strength

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

Delamarre's Specific Pills,

Prepared by GARANCIERE & DUPONT, No. 14 Rue Lombard, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France,

Are a most energetic and efficient Remedy in cases of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or Premature Emissions; Sexual Weakness or Impotency; Weakness arising from secret habits and Sexual Excesses; Relaxation of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; "Lime" or "Brick-dust" deposits in the Urine; "Milky Discharges," &c., and all the ghastly train of symptoms arising from overuse or excesses.

A pamphlet, containing full particulars, with directions and advice, printed in French, German, Spanish and English, accompanies each box, and will be sent by mail, free of cost, to any one who will write for it.

Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5

ASK FOR DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS, and take no others.

Sold by all the principal Druggists, or will be sent by mail, securely sealed from all observation, on receipt of the specified price by any advertised agents, or by the sole proprietors OSCAR G. MOSES & CO., 27 Cortlandt street New York.

Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity, JOSEPH FLEMING, 84 Market street. nov11:eod&w

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed executors of the estate of MARGARET GAUNCE, deceased, late of Moor township. All persons indebted to said estate will please call and pay, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

EDWARD McGINNIS,
WM. R. NEWELL,
se19:3tw Executors.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Terrible Explosion of a Locomotive on the Connellsville Railroad—Four Persons Injured—One Man Scalded to Death.

Yesterday morning shortly after seven o'clock, engine No. 12, with a train of empty coal cars, was run in on Armstrong's siding, near Everson & Preston's mills, opposite Dam No. 1, for the purpose of "coupling on" to some other coal cars standing there. When the train was in readiness to move the engineer, John Kehoe, started the engine, but had not proceeded but a few feet, when the front wheels jumped the track. The engineer and fireman, George Gilmore, stepped down from the engine, and with the other train men, busied themselves in placing blocks under the wheels, in order to raise them, when the engine would move ahead, to a level with the rail and thus get the locomotive on the track. When these were arranged the fireman was directed to get on the engine and start it ahead. Almost immediately after he had "pulled out the throttle," the boiler exploded with a terrific noise and force, almost literally tearing the engine to pieces. The tank was driven back along with the train nearly thirty feet, and what little of the engine remained was forced against the rocks in an opposite direction.

The fireman Gilmore had been standing in the "cab" of the engine, on the right side, and was blown a distance of thirty feet, and was picked up, lying on the ground beside the tank, with the flesh on his breast, face and arms literally cooked, and with the exception of his right leg, his whole body was terribly scalded. Gilmore was removed to the St. Cloud Hotel, where he was attended by Dr. Phillips the Surgeon of the road. It was suggested that he be removed to the hospital, but before that was effected he died. It was supposed that he inhaled large quantities of the scalding steam. He was a young man, recently married, and leaves a desolate wife to mourn his loss. The engineer happened to be stooping at the instant of the explosion, and escaped injury.

George O'Donnell, a river engineer, who was standing near by, was thrown against the rocks, and received severe bruises about the head and body. The "cab" of the engine was hurled by the explosion on top of him, where he lay. William Hutchinson, an individual brakeman, in the employ of Mr. Moore, was scalded about the face and hands, and a piece of wood, that he was carrying, was torn from his grasp lacerating his hand.

Thomas McGovern, the fireman, was blown over the bank some twenty feet, but escaped with a slightly bruised arm.

The engine was completely wrecked; the dome forced through the air, falling on and crushing through the roof of a house on the bank of the river; the piston-rods, pumps, flues and other parts of the machinery hurled against the rocks; and one of the flues was found a hundred yards away from the scene of the explosion. The engine was almost new and was used for hauling coal trains. The engineer is positive, that he examined the guage cocks but a few moments before the explosion, and found them indicating a sufficient quantity of water in the boiler. No cause can be assigned, as yet, for the accident, but the officers of the road will institute a careful and thorough examination into the matter, when more light will be thrown on the sad affair.

Coroner Clawson proceeded to the St. Cloud House, when a jury was impanelled and sworn, after which an adjournment took place until next wednesday, at which time an investigation will be commenced.

The City Convention—No Nominations Made—Citizens and Labor Reform Ticket Recommended to the Support of the Party—Meeting in Allegheny—Other Matters.

Yesterday at 11 o'clock A. M., the delegates elected on Saturday to represent the various wards in the Democratic City Convention, assembled in the District Court Room, and were called to order by A. J. Baker, Esq., Chairman of the City Executive Committee, who briefly stated that the Convention had met for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of nominating candidates to be supported by the Democracy for city officers. He announced that the Convention would now proceed to business, and first in order was the election of temporary Secretaries. C. B. Strain, A. W. Irwin an John McClarren were chosen.

The wards were called out by the Secretaries, when the following delegates appeared:

First ward—U. Stuart, Dr. A. Torrence.
Second ward—R. B. Patterson, A. R. Irwin.
Third ward—John A. Strain, Jacob Keller.
Fourth ward—W. H. Mechling, Col. H. McCullough.
Fifth ward—John McClarren, C. B. Strain.
Sixth ward—P. O'Brien, John McClarren.
Seventh ward—John Fox, Cummings Cherry, Sr.
Eighth ward—C. Cherry, Jr., John Savage.
Ninth—P. Zern, C. O'Donnell.
Tenth—James M. Taylor, John Moreland, Sr.
Eleventh—W. T. Taylor, Samuel Irwin.
Twelfth—Dr. W. J. Asdale, G. A. Mundorff.
Thirteenth—John McGann, M. Lee.
Fourteenth—J. R. Hunter, P. Connelly.
Fifteenth—James L. Dravo, P. Weisenberger.
Sixteenth—William D. Alexander, J. F. Guttendorff.
Seventeenth—J. C. Buffum, Wm. Smith.
Eighteenth—H. B. Foster, William A Sproul.
Nineteenth—Moore Thompson, H. Menold.
Twentieth—Alex. Guthrie, Thomas J. Keenan.
Twenty-first—Frank Ferree, D. R. Tomer.
Twenty-second—C. Magee, John Parkison.
Twenty-third—William Alexander, Jacob Tomer.

On motion of John A. Strain, C. Magee, Esq., was made permanent Chairman.

The temporary Secretaries were made permanent Secretaries.

Mr. Magee, upon assuming the duties of presiding officer, addressed the Convention briefly, urging upon Democrats the importance of the campaign, saying it was the duty of every individual member of our party to do his utmost to secure a triumph in the pending struggle.

The following persons were chosen Vice Presidents: Cumming Cherry, Sr., John Fox, A. J. Baker, John A. Strain. Moore Thompson, J. C. Buffum, G. A. Mundorff, John McClarren, (of the Sixth ward.)

The following, offered by John A. Strain, Esq., was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to A. J. Baker, Esq., Chairman of the City Executive Committee, for the efficient and successful manner in which he has discharged his duties during the past year.

On motion of Mr. McClarren, of the Fifth ward, the Convention adjourned, to reassemble at two o'clock, P. M., at the Old Theatre.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the appointed hour the Convention met at the Old Theatre, Mr. Magee in the chair.

Upon the announcement by the chairman that the Convention was ready to proceed to business, John A. Strain, Esq., offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient at this time to make nominations for city officers, there being a Citizens and Labor Reform ticket in the field worthy of the support of all Democrats.

The following offered by T. J. Keenan, Esq., was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Convention appoint two Democrats from each ward of the city, to constitute a City Executive Committee, to serve until superseded by another Convention.

The same gentleman also offered the following, which was carried:

Resolved, That the Democrats of all the wards of the city, are requested to put in the field anti-Radical tickets, for all local offices to be filled at the approaching election.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

Fifth ward Democrats, at Duffy's Hotel.
Ninth ward Democratic Club, at their Hall, on Penn street.
See special notices.

MASS MEETING TO-NIGHT AT THE OLD THEATRE.

Stephen J. Meany, Esq., of New York, will address the people to-night at the Old Pittsburgh Theatre. Mr. Meany enjoys an excellent reputation as a talker, and wherever he goes, he is enthusiastically received. Let him meet with a reception worthy of the cause.

TWELFTH WARD PRIMARY ELECTION.

The Democrats of the Twelfth ward will meet this evening at the Iron City Hotel to place in nomination a Ward ticket.

UPPER ST. CLAIR.

On Monday evening a large and enthusiastic Democratic meeting was held at the village of Sodom, Upper St. Clair township, which was eloquently addressed in both the English and German languages by Charles Hermon Handle, Esq., who held forth during two hours to an attentive and deeply interested audience.

MEETING IN THE ALLEGHENY DIAMOND.

There was a good attendance at the Democratic meeting last evening in the Allegheny Diamond. Following is a list of the officers: President—J. F. Beckham; Vice Presidents—George R. Cochran, A. H. List, Robert Means, John Dickson; Secretaries—John K. Lemon, W. F. Lemon. The people were addressed by Col. A. M. Jackson, of Bucyrus, Ohio, who made quite an able argument upon the questions of reconstruction and finance. He was listened to throughout his speech, which occupied nearly two hours in its delivery, with deep attention, and was at times loudly applauded. George R. Cochran, Esq., followed in a pointed speech, after which the crowd dispersed. Loud cheers were given for Seymour and Blair, and a brass band in attendance enlivened the occasion with sprightly airs. The enthusiasm of the Democracy increases as the day of their triumph approaches, a fact which was abundantly attested, on last evening at the Allegheny meeting.

To the Ladies of Pittsburgh.

The magnificent salesrooms of the Grover & Baker S. M. Co., at 58 Fifth street, in this city, are worth a visit from every lady in Pittsburgh, whether they go there to purchase, or merely to examine, they are always welcome.

A Question of Dollars and Cents.

Few persons who don't own a Sewing Machine know the value of one. Just think of the hours it saves for recreation, or for other employments, of the dozens of sacks of dressmakers' bills. To get a good dress made at a fashionable milliner's costs from ten to twenty-five dollars. With a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine any lady can make up a dress in a few hours, with only the cost of the silk and cotton used.

To Husbands.

No kind-hearted, considerate husband will allow his wife to sit up until midnight, with aching back and blood-shot eyes, stitching his shirts, and xetting the children's clothing ready for the winter, when for a few dollars, he can get her a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, with which she can sit down and do as much work in an hour after breakfast as now requires two days.

Loveliness.

As it is proper and natural for our lady friends to wish to make themselves as lovely as possible, we feel it our duty to indicate the best means of bringing about that much desired consummation, and we can confidently assert that any one who uses Burnett's celebrated Kalliston, may obtain a fresh and satin-like complexion. This delightful preparation removes tan and freckles, and imparts a velvety softness to the skin. For chapped hands it is invaluable, while its healing properties and delicious perfume render it agreeable to every sense.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Very Handsome

Bright, colored, all wool plaids. A beautiful line of colors, just opened, together with plain and changeable dress goods of every description, just opened at Shellaby & Barclay's. Call and see their stock of dress goods before you purchase elsewhere, at 74 Market street.

NOTE THESE FACTS.

The object of this article is to call the attention of the feeble and ailing to *themselves*. Ordinarily, business, pleasure, in short, almost everything in this sublunary world obtains more consideration than the preservation of that blessing with which nothing earthly should be put in comparison, viz: *health*. This is a dangerous season, and it does not find the human system in the best condition to defy its perils. To use a homely phrase, the torrid summer weather "takes the starch out of people," and leaves them limp and languid. The fires of vitality burn low. The naturally feeble are unusually depressed; the naturally strong are not as vigorous as they might be. Seven-eighths of the community feel more or less the influence of the atmospheric changes which produce the malarious diseases common in October and November. It is as a protective against the effects of these changes that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS have obtained no small portion of their celebrity. The Great Vegetable Tonic of the Age is not only a specific for Chronic Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Billiousness, and Nervous Complaints, but also a preventive of malarious epidemics. Whoever wishes to be insured against an attack of intermittent or remittent fever, (both of which prevail to a melancholy extent all over the country,) will do well to resort, without delay, to this famous invigorating and anti-bilious specific. Quinine has had its day. It leaves a sting behind, and physicians are beginning to discard it. But HOSTETTER'S BITTERS become more popular and command a vaster sale with each successive season, simply because they produce a better medicinal effect than any of the powerful poisons used as tonics, and are at once a safe and palatable preparation.

HOSTETTERS BITTER'S

Sold in Pittsburgh, at the lowest rates, whole sale and retail, at

JOS. FLEMING'S

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

PITTSBURGH, October 1, 1868.

BUSINESS—The market yesterday exhibited more activity, and there was more inquiry for the leading articles, although the sales, generally speaking, were in a small way. The receipts are increasing, but not in sufficient quantities to produce any alteration in prices. The weather for some days past has been pleasant, assisting trade very materially. Our rivers are falling rapidly. There is, however, sufficient for all purposes. About all the coal that was ready has departed for the lower market, amounting in the aggregate to 3,360,000 bushels. This, for a September run, will do. Last year there was no coal exported by river from the last of June to the 23d of December. This year we exported over 4,000,000 bushels in August. Flour—The market continues weak, with a local demand only, and prices tend downward. Dealers refuse to purchase round lots unless concessions are made. The receipts were 860 barrels. The supply in the market is ample for all purposes. The mills in both cities are running to their full capacity, and are doing a good business with dealers who purchase to sell again.

GRAIN—The stock on the market being limited the sales were of a similar description. The fact is, buyers and sellers are apart in their views. The receipts since our last were: Oats, 81 sacks; Rye, 1,395 sacks; Barley, 1,717 sacks; Wheat, 1,008 sacks; Corn, 150 sacks. Wheat—the market was dull. The principal operations were at the mills. The nominal figures were: Red Winter $2 00@2 05; White Wheat, $2 10@2 15 ₱ bush. Corn dull, and prices are lower; mixed $1 10; prime yellow $1 15 ₱ bush. Oats—receipts light. The market exhibited increasing firmness. Sales were reported from Elevator and track at 64@65c, and from store at 67@69c ₱ bush. Rye—the receipts were increasing. Sales were reported at $1 40@1 45 ₱ bush. Barley—The receipts yesterday were the largest received for some time. We quote No. 1 Spring at $1 90@2 00 ₱ bush.

APPLES—Receipts, 52 barrels. The market was steady with a fair jobbing demand, prices ranging from $2 50@4 per barrel.

BACON—The demand was fair and sales regular at the following: Shoulders 13½@13¾c; sides, ribbed, 16c; clear 15c; sugar-cured hams 21c. The market continues to be well supplied.

LARD—Not much doing; sales in tierces at 21c.

MESS PORK—Small sales were reported from store at $31 50 per barrel.

FLOUR—The market was dull and devoid of activity. Prices don't suit the views of buyers, who are disposed to hold off, and the result is a dull market with but few sales. The receipts were 860 barrels. The mills are still doing a good business with dealers who purchase to sell again. The nominal rates are spring wheat family, $8 50@9 00; winter wheat, choice, $10 25@10 75. The mill figures are Diamond and other mill brands, extra fair in barrels, $10 50; in sacks $10 20; double extra, in barrels, $11; in sacks $10 70.

BUTTER—The receipts were large—amounting to 201 packages. The rates, however, were unchanged, with sales at 30, 35@40c per pound.

CHEESE—In fair demand. The receipts were light. Sales of Ohio Goshen at 18@19c; New York Goshen, 20c; Factory, 17@17½c; Hamburg, 16c; Ohio Sweitzer, 21c; Limburger, 20c; Western Reserve, 18c.

CRANBERRIES—We note sales of cultivated at $20@23 per barrel.

CIDER—The receipts are increasing and the prices are lower, with sales at $7 50@8 50 per barrel.

WHISKY—The market is active and prices tending upward. We quote rectified, per gallon, at $1 30; highwines, $1 40; half rye and half corn, $1 75; old Monongahela, (two years old), $2 25; and old Monongahela, (three years old), $3 50 per gallon.

FEATHERS—Sales of choice geese feathers at 90@95c per ₱. Other than choice are nominally from 50@80c ₱ ₱ as to quality.

HAY—Market poorly supplied and with a good demand, prices are higher. In the Allegheny Diamond sales of 67 loads at $30@40 ₱ ton as to quality.

MILL FEED—The following are the mill prices: Bran, $1 10; shipstuffs, $1 30, and middlings, $2 20@2 40 ₱ cwt.

POTATOES—Market quiet at $3@3 25 ₱ bbl. Jersey sweets are in moderate supply and sell at $6@6 50 ₱ bbl, and Baltimore sweets, $8@9 00 ₱ bbl.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE

PITTSBURGH, October 1, 1868.

BUSINESS—The market was not an active one, being what is termed "delivery day," and operations were neglected and sales limited. Prices, however, were firmer than the previous day. Dispatches from the East furnish the following information:

Philadelphia—Market quiet and firm. Light straw to white 29¾c; standard white 31c; crude, packages included, 20½c.

New York—Prime light straw to white 29½c; standard white 30@30½c; crude, bulk, 16c.

Oil City—The market is unsettled and prices nominal.

In our own market we have but few sales to record.

CRUDE—The market appeared firmer. Spot was held at 12c, but no sales were reported at these figures. Sales of 500 bbls, to arrive, at 11½c; sales of 2,500 bbls, seller's option, October, 11½c.

REFINED—The market was a quiet one and devoid of activity. We are reported sales of 2,000 bbls standard white Philadelphia, delivery spot, at 30½c; sales of 1,000 bbls, November and December, at 29½c; 500 do, September, and 1,000 do, September, 30½c.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, Sept. 28, 1868.

CATTLE.

Notwithstanding there was an average supply of cattle on sale to-day, the market, under the influence of a good local demand, ruled steady, and prime retailing stock sold readily at full prices. As the weather gets cooler, the butchers, as a general thing, will take a larger number of cattle, and this, as a matter of course, makes considerable difference on the general tone of the market. The quality of the cattle on sale was about up to the usual standard; in fact, it appeared to us that there was a larger number of good cattle on sale than there was last week. Pennsylvania and Ohio furnished the greater number, though Indiana, Iowa and Illinois were also pretty well represented, and there was one small drove from Texas.

As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, prime to extra retailing cattle sold at from 7¼@7¾c; medium to good at 6½@7c, and fairish butchers stock at $6@6 25. Stock cattle in limited supply, and as the recent rains have improved the pasture very much, there is not the same disposition among the farmers and stock growers to send this grade of cattle to market. To-day there seems to be buyers for all kinds of cattle, and we have no doubt that by noon the pens would be pretty well cleared.

P. Sheitmental 9 head Butler county cattle at $3 50@4 50.

Linz 6 fresh cows at $5 her head.

Greenwald & Kahn 30 head scalawags, for Abrieks, at $3 50@3 25; 55 head fair to good stock their own account, at $6@7 75.

Stakely & Bro. 23 head Butler county stock $3 25@5.

A. N. Wick, 18 head Butler county steers and heifers 1 $@5.

L. Rothchilds & Co., 27 head prime Washington county steers at $7@7 75; 5 head Butler county stock at $5 75.

McMillin & Kerr, 6 head Allegheny county steers at $5 50@6 50.

L. & J. Shamberg, 22 head Washington county steers and heifers at $5 50@6 00.

E. Katz, 20 head good cattle at $5 25@6 50; 23 head "scalawags" from Tuscarawas county, Ohio, unsold.

P. Hartman, 45 head Green county steers at $5 00@7 35.

M. Verner, 39 head Washington county steers at $5 75@6 75.

Kraus & Haas, 64 head Ohio stock at $5 75@7 00.

70 head Washington county steers, from Various & McCormick—the best in market—at $6 25@7 50; 19 from Ohio, for Root, at $5 75@6 25; 15 from Ohio, for Lucas, at $5 50@6 75.

Keefer & Zeigler 17 head of prime Chicago steers at $6 00@7 30; 7 head Washington steers at $5@6.

James McAllister sold 19 head Washington county cows and steers, for Robinson, at $5 62@6 50; 42 head on commission.

8 smallish steers and cows at $4 50@5 50; bought 29 head western steers at $42 00 per head.

Hazelwood & Blackstock 40 head mixed stock for Shepard at $3 50@7 50; 40 head medium steers for Julius Voter at $5@5 25.

Smith & McCall sold 40 head steers and cows rom Indiana, at $5 25@6 25.

S. Marks & Bro 40 head I wa steers at $5 75@6 50; 19 head medium stock at $5@6 25.

Traurman & Lobman, 123 head Chicago steers at 3½@7c.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., 84 head mixed stock at 5@7,75.

J. Rothchilds retailed 40 head Hogs at 10½@11c.

J. Davis, 21 head Indiana mixed stock at 5@6,50.

Nicholas Carr sold 38 head for John Kerwin at 5@6,25.

Calvin Applegate, 22 head Ohio steers and heifers, at an average of 5,50.

Hedges & Taylor, 60 head cows, heifers and steers, all from Ohio, at 5,50@7,50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The offerings of Sheep and Lambs were not near so large as they have been for some weeks past, and as a consequence, the market ruled more active, and as a general thing prices were a shade better. There were but very few really good Sheep or Lambs on sale, the greatest number in the pens being common and inferior, and only suitable for second or third class butchers. Prime fat sheep, had there have been any such in market, would have brought 4½ and 5 cents. As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, there were but very few sold above 3½, and but few at that, the greater proportion of the sales being at from $1 50 to $3 per head.

Seymour & Co. report 81 head Sheep at an average of $2 50 ₱ head.

Adam Eckert 43 head of Sheep and Lambs, at 3 to 5 cents for the former, and $1 50 to $3 50 per head for the latter.

McCaulin 150 head Sheep at $1 50 to $4, and Lambs at $1 to $3 50.

M. Humes 100 head, at $1 30 to $2 50 for Sheep, and $1 20 to $2 50 for Lambs.

W. Young sold 50 head commonish Sheep and Lambs to Maggi & Davis, at 65c per head—re-sold at 75c.

Clark sold 47 head of Sheep and Lambs to Davis & Maggi, at 85c—re-sold at $1 00; retailed $1 head Sheep at from $1 50 to $2 50 per head; and some at 4 to 5c per pound.

Mc. Flinner 180 head at $1 25 to $1 50 per head, and Lambs at 90c to $2 50.

John Simmers 30 lambs, at $1 25 to $1 75, and 70 sheep at $1 to $3 50.

Peter Sheitemantle, 200 sheep at 70c to $2 50; lambs at about the same as sheep.

John Young 78 head Butler county sheep, at an average of $1 75, and 5 lambs at $1 per head.

Woods 97 sheep at $2 50; lambs at $1 50.

Stakely & Bro. 250 sheep at 50c to $3 per head; lambs at 50c to $2.

A. N. Wick 130 head sheep and lambs, at 50c to $2 25 per head.

Ben Butler sold 51 good Beaver county sheep to Smith & Jeremy, (butchers) at 4c per pound.

E. D. Emery, 118 head Sheep and Lambs at $1@3.

Bannon sold for W. Young, 235 head Butler sheep at $1 25@2 50; 35 Lambs at an average of $1 75.

HOGS.

The retail demand is improving as the weather gets cooler, and prices are still maintained.

Emerick & Co. report retail sales at 9½@11½c for light to prime heavy averages.

J. Rothchilds retailed 40 head at 10½@11¾c.

Sheitemantle, wholesaled 45 head of light Hogs to Emerick & Co. at 9,35.

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

SEPTEMBER 30.—Eastern exchange easier at 150 off buying; par selling. Flour dull and weak; spring extras $3 45@3 80. Wheat more active and easier and 1@1½c lower, with sales of No. 1 at $1 40@1 47; No. 2 $1 33@1 37; closing at $1 37 for No. 2. Sales of No 2 since Change at $1 35@1 37½. Corn unsettled and irregular; early sales of No. 1 at $1 15c, and frequently declined to $1 08, closing at $1 09; No. 2 firmer and a shade higher; other grades dull. Sales of No. 1 since Change at $1 10. Oats moderately active and ¾@1c lower, and closed at 32½@33c for Nos. 1 and 2 in store. Rye is in better request and easier, and closing at $1 14 for No. 1. Barley is quiet and 2@3c lower, closing at $1 67 for No. 2. Highwines weak; sales of free at $1 15. Provisions firmer. Mess Pork $28 50@28 75, closing with sellers at $29. Dry salted shoulders active and 3c better; sales at 10½c. Lard quiet and firm at 18¾@19c. Cattle extremely dull and drooping, ranging from $2 50@6 75 for inferior cows to choice shipping beeves. Hogs moderately active and 15@20c lower, sales ranging from $7 90@9 25. Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts for the past 24 hours—12,993 bbls flour, 134,018 bush wheat, 46,631 bush corn, 95,259 bush oats, 4,453 hogs. Shipments—14,128 bbls flour, 97,695 bush wheat, 10,290 bush corn, 6,277 bush oats, 1,792 hogs.

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

SEPTEMBER 30.—Flour and wheat dull but unchanged. Corn dull and prices declined to $1 05; closing unsettled. Oats dull and prices drooping; No. 1, 61@62c. Barley dull and market irregular; buyers holding off. No. 1 fall not offering; none here. Canada spring held at $2 80. Cotton and tobacco nominally unchanged. Whisky declined to $1 30. Mess pork held at $29 25, but there is no demand. Bulk meats in good demand; sales of 220,000 lbs at 11c for shoulders and 14c for sides packed. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Shoulders 13¾c; clear sides 16@16¼c. Lard neglected. Retail sales at 19c. Sugar cured hams very dull at 19c. Butter in better supply and ratner dull at 38@42c. Eggs dull at 23@24c. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Linseed oil at $1 04@1 05, and hardly any demand. Flaxseed $2 50@2 75 and in demand.

MONEY—Gold 141. Exchange firm at par buying.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

SEPTEMBER 30.—Tobacco dull and unchanged. Nothing doing in cotton and hemp. There are more inquiries for low grades of flour for the Southern and Eastern market; superfine at $5 50@6 25; extra, $6 25@7 25; XX, $7 00@8 25; XXX to fancy, $9 00@12 00. Wheat flat at $1 70@2 25 for prime to choice red and white; fall and spring sold at $1 40@1 45. Corn in demand at 93@96c; fancy white at 98c@$1 00. Oats firmer at 51@55c. Barley unchanged; sales at $1 80@1 95 for prime to choice; $2 00@2 15 for extra choice to fancy. Rye firm at $1 18@1 20. Pork steady, with sales at $28 50@29 00. Bacon dull; clear sides, in bulk, can be bought at 15c; shoulders, 12¾@12½c; clear sides, 16@16¼c for fresh smoked; 17½@19c for sugar cured hams. Lard dull at 19@20c for tierce and keg. Whisky firm at $1 50. Cattle steady—ranging from $2 50@6 50. Grain and flour receipts—2,500 barrels flour, 10,600 bushels wheat, 1,300 bushels corn, 650 bushels oats, 3,700 bushels barley, and 400 bushels rye.

Cleveland Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

SEPTEMBER 30—Flour—city made held at $12 50 for XXX white; $10 75@11 for XX amber; $9 75@10 for XX Red; $9 25@9 50 for XX spring; $8 25@8 50 for X spring; country made ranges at $9 75@10 25 for XX red amber; $9 50@9 75 for XX spring; $11@12 for XX white. Wheat, sales 2,000 bushels No. 1 Red, seller, for October, at $1 90; and 1 car do do, on spot, at $1 90. Corn, sales 1 car at $1 02. Oats, sales 1 car at 69c. Rye, sales of No. 2 at $2 21. Barley firm and held higher; No. 1, $1 50@2 00 for State and Canada. Petroleum market very firm and demand active; refined held at 27@28c; trade lots at 29@30c.

Toledo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

SEPTEMBER 30—Receipts, 3,200 bbls flour, 28,828 bush wheat, 7,449 bush corn, 2,450 bush oats, 300 bush rye. Shipments, 4,800 bbls flour, 24,300 bush wheat, 15,200 bush corn, 10,700 bush oats, 4,000 bush rye. Flour dull and drooping. Wheat 6@7c lower; sales of white Michigan at $2; amber do at $1 89@1 90; No. 1 spring, $2 00. Corn opened 1c better, but closed 1c lower; sales of No. 1 at $1 07@1 09. Oats steady at 57c for No. 1. Rye unchanged; $1 26 for No. 1; $1 20 for No. 2. Barley steady at $2 10 for Canada. Freights 5c to Buffalo, and 9c to Oswego.

PENNSYLVANIA LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Central East Liberty Yards.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, October 1, 1868.

CATTLE—The supply of Cattle during the week was large, and an active demand prevailed. Sales were made at an advance over last week's prices; a number that were offered, being fine fat Cattle, found ready purchasers at the outside prices. A number of Eastern buyers were on hand, and their purchases were large. Among the offerings we noticed about ninety head of fine Missouri Cattle; they were disposed of at $71 per head, their average weight being 1,125 pounds; other lots were disposed of at $60 per head. The Eastern rates were $5 12@5 50 per hundred. Inferior cattle were dull. This, however, is always the situation of affairs. We would advise dealers to send in the best. They will not be disappointed.

The sales for the past three weeks were:

September 10	1,100	$4 25@7 25
September 17	1,320	3 00@7 40
September 24	1,435	3 00@7 45
October 1	1,605	3 12@5 75

The above shows a decline in prices and an increase in sales of 170 head.

SHEEP—The market contained a large supply of the various kinds; the largest portion, however, being of an inferior description, was not so much fancied. Still the sales were large. The rates were various, ranging from $2 25 ₱ head to $4 50, and some were disposed of at even lower figures. As usual good fat mutton was readily disposed of. Butchers took hold freely.

The operations for the past four weeks were:

September 10	8,388	$2 75@5 25
September 17	7,104	2 87@4 50
September 24	5,562	2 25@4 40
October 1	9,425	2 25@5 00

The above gives an increase in sales amounting to 3,883 head.

HOGS—The demand has increased. The sales of the week were large, but the previous prices were fairly maintained. There were a large number of light hogs on sale. They attracted, however, but little attention, and were disposed of at low figures. Good smooth hogs, suitable for shipment, command good prices. The sales for the past four weeks were as follows:

September 10	3,619	$7 55@11 25
September 17	77	6 00@11 25
September 24	4,148	8 25@10 75
October 1	7,371	8 25@10 65

The above show an increase in sales to the extent of 3,223 head, and a decline in prices of 10c per hundred at the close of the market. The pens were pretty well cleaned out.

MARRIED.

DUFFY—CLARK—On Wednesday evening, September 23d, by the Rev. Edward F. Garland, Mr. P. CLARENCE DUFFY to Miss MARY E. CLARK, daughter of P. Clark, Esq., of this city.

The happy pair have our best wishes. Long life and prosperity attend them.

GUTHRIE—SELLERS—On Wednesday evening, September 23d, by the Rev. Mr. Morgan, PERRY D. GUTHRIE and MARION, daughter of Francis Sellers, Esq.

SHELLITO—MOORHEAD—On Wednesday afternoon, by Rev. Mr. Scovell, Mr. CHARLES SHELLITO and Miss EMILY MOORHEAD, all of Pittsburgh.

DIED,

CARLIN—On Thursday evening, Sept. 24th, at 5 o'clock, ANNIE S., eldest daughter of James and Isabella Carlin, aged 12 years and 4 months.

MALONEY—On Thursday night, September 24th, at 11 o'clock, MICHAEL MALONY, aged sixty years.

WATERFIELD—On Monday, September 28th, at 10:40 A. M., DEWITT WATERFIELD, aged 25 years.

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NO CHARGE MADE WHEN ARTIFICIAL TEETH ARE ORDERED, A FULL SET FOR $8,
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All Work Warranted. Call and Examine Specimens of Genuine Vulcanite. aug5

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This is the season of the year when there is great danger of the liver's tending to diseased action. It is the largest gland in the body, and is liable to a number of diseases. Now, then, is the time to use a protective medication like MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, so as to check at once any such course. This advice is founded on experience, and is easily followed. The Bitters is the most successful anti-bilious specific extant, and is highly indorsed by medical gentlemen, for bilious epidemics and endemics, such as Ague, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, &c. People who live in districts where either of these complaints prevail, ought to provide themselves at once with the Bitters, as a *protection against sickness* from these causes, and to use it as a remedy where these diseases have already gained a foothold in their systems. Sold everywhere.

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For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering quantities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, No. 48 North Front street, Philadelphia.
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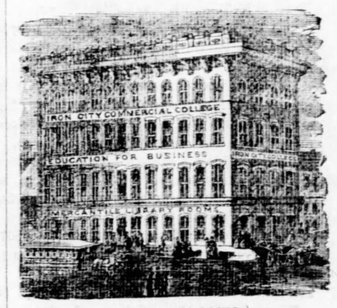

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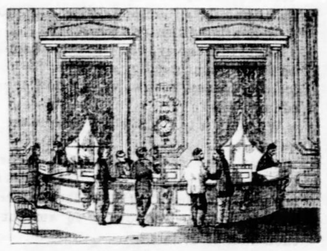

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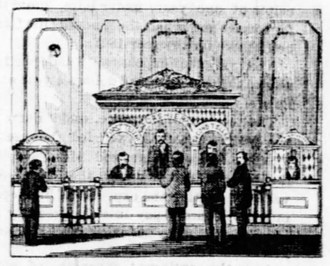

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